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Senate Sets Report

U.S. Plans to Kill Castro Outlined

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—U.S.-sponsored plans and actual attempts to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro spurned the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations, the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities said today.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said the forthcoming report of his committee would make public the facts of the Castro assassination plot, based at least in part on secret testimony to the committee by former Central Intelligence Agency director Richard Helms.

According to Sen. Church, Mr. Helms has confirmed in secret session that the CIA attempted to assassinate Mr. Castro.

Interviewed on "Issues and Answers" on ABC-TV, Sen. Church said his committee had been unable to establish whether the Presidents involved had knowledge of the assassination attempts.

"Our most determined and most thorough effort to get all these facts leaves this question still unclear," he said. He added that the committee intended to lay out in detail all the evidence it had gathered on this point in its report.

Appearing on "Face the Nation" on CBS-TV, CIA Director William Colby refused to discuss alleged assassination attempts in detail, saying the subject was "not appropriate for open public discussion."

Mr. Colby said the facts of the assassination attempt, including the question of high-level approval, are "very murky."

Two years ago, Mr. Colby issued a directive forbidding assassination attempts.

Mr. Church said the CIA had been linked to a plot to kill Mr. Castro in the early 1960s, but that all of these schemes were "aborted" and the principal effort stopped soon after the Bay of Pigs invasion of April, 1961.

Reports from Cuba Underworld figures connected with the Mafia had been linked to a plot to kill Mr. Castro in the early 1960s, but Sen. Church said assassination attempts both predated and postdated this previously reported effort.

A former aide to President Johnson, Leo Janis, quoted him as saying soon after he took office in November, 1963, that he discovered "we had been operating a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

tion plans but Sen. Church said today that such administrative directives are not enough. Sen. Church said his committee would propose a law to prevent any government agency from becoming involved in assassinations. He also said his committee would recommend a joint congressional committee to oversee U.S. intelligence activity.

According to Sen. Church, the assassination attempts against Mr. Castro were finally stopped "in the early part of the Johnson administration."

He gave no date.

The late Allen Dulles was CIA director during the Eisenhower administration and through the early days of the Kennedy administration. He was succeeded in November, 1961, by John McCone, who served through the rest of the Kennedy administration and until April, 1965.

Mr. McCone has said publicly that the CIA planned and undertook some steps to assassinate Mr. Castro in the early 1960s, but that all of these schemes were "aborted" and the principal effort stopped soon after the Bay of Pigs invasion of April, 1961.

Reports from Cuba Underworld figures connected with the Mafia had been linked to a plot to kill Mr. Castro in the early 1960s, but Sen. Church said assassination attempts both predated and postdated this previously reported effort.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Sinai Pact Believed Target of Raid

4 Guerrillas Thwarted in Beirut Hijack Try

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (UPI)—An investigation magazine said today that four Arab guerrillas who attacked Beirut airport yesterday planned to hijack an Egyptian plane to Cairo to demand that Egypt cancel last month's Sinai accord with Israel.

Two persons—a guerrilla and a security guard—were killed and 17 persons wounded in the 90-minute gun-battle in the airport check-in lounge.

The magazine said the three surviving guerrillas, a Lebanese, a Palestinian and an Egyptian, told investigators that they had planned to seize an Egyptian plane and threaten to blow it up in Cairo unless Egypt renounced the Sinai disengagement agreement it signed with Israel last month.

He said the guerrillas had two hand grenades with them for the purpose.

Most of the passengers in the crowded airport lounge, which the guerrillas stormed shortly before dawn, were Egyptians waiting to board an Egyptian flight leaving for Cairo later that morning.

He did not explain, however, why the guerrillas attacked nearly two hours before the passengers were due to begin boarding the flight. It was also still unclear for whom the guerrillas were working.

Three of the four carried cards identifying them as members of el-Fatah, the largest of the Palestinian guerrilla groups. But a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the overall leadership which includes el-Fatah, denied responsibility and condemned the incident.

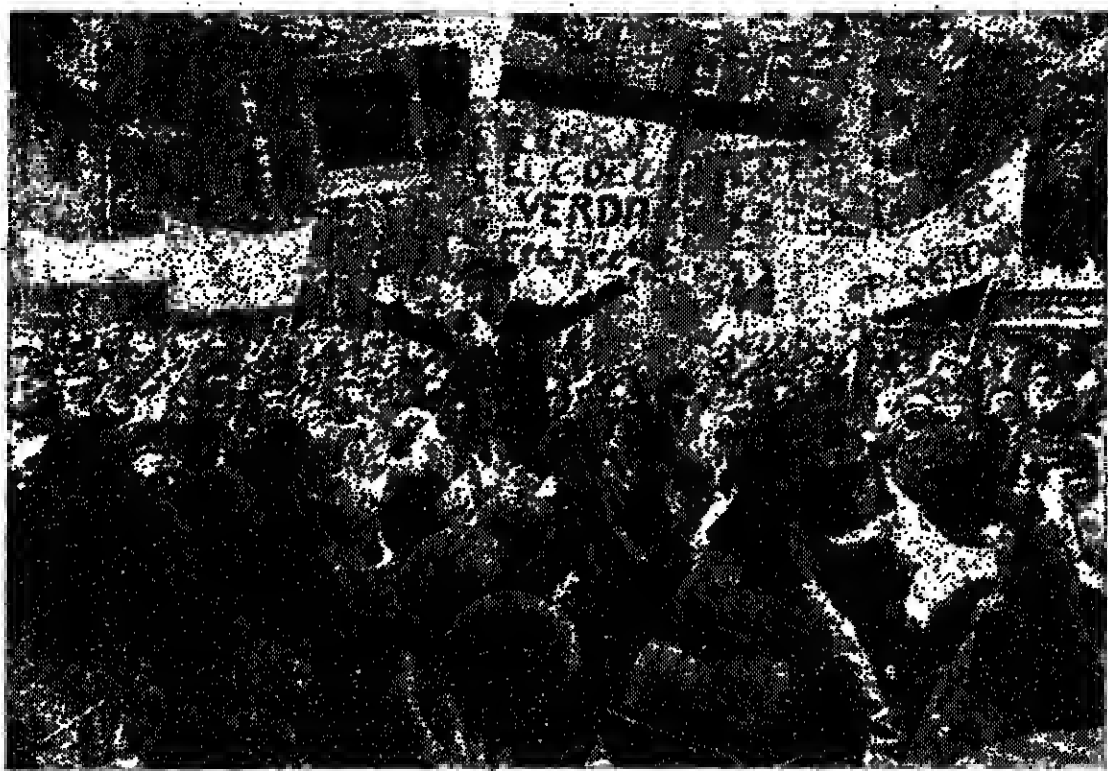
The Egyptian news agency MENA said that the PLO denial seemed to carry conviction because of the poor timing and uncharacteristic way in which the hijack attempt was carried out.

The hijackers opened fire once

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Blood-spattered Lebanese policeman guards the Beirut International Airport following the attack on Saturday.



A policeman is hoisted on the shoulders of pro-Franco demonstrators in Cordoba, Spain.

Accord to Extend 5 Years

U.S., Spain Agree on Use of Bases

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT)—The United States and Spain announced yesterday that they had reached agreements in principle on a new, wide-ranging accord for the continued use of Spanish military bases by U.S. air and naval forces.

A joint statement issued at the conclusion of two weeks of talks here and in New York between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina was sparse on details. But it did say that they had agreed on a new framework agreement governing cooperative relations

ships between the United States and Spain.

State Department officials said the United States will be allowed to continue using all the bases it operates now but there might be some reduction in the U.S. presence.

Five-Year Accord Spain, which originally submitted a shopping list of \$1.5 billion to \$3 billion for the five-year accord, will receive military aid ranging from \$500 million to \$750 million for the life of the agreement, if Congress approves, officials said.

The accord was announced at a time when the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco has been under severe attack, particularly in Western Europe, for the execution of five terrorists.

Mr. Kissinger made it clear to reporters privately, however, that whatever the United States might think about the Franco regime's actions, maintaining access to the Spanish bases was a high-priority matter for the United States.

In his view, the Western alliance, the United States publicly offered no criticism of the execution of five terrorists.

President Ford "regretted" the "cycle of violence" that produced the murder of Spanish policemen and the execution of the terrorists.

For the Franco government, the accord serves as the general model for the new agreement, it was understood, and the language has been modified to take account of Spain's desire for closer ties to the United States.

The Spaniards at first had asked to be admitted to NATO as a price for the continued use of the bases.

This was impossible because of opposition to Gen. Franco by several European countries. The Spaniards then sought a formal defense treaty with the United States.

But such a treaty would probably not be acceptable to the Senate, they were told.

The 1970 agreement and its predecessors were submitted to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Visit Ras Sudar Complex

U.S. Experts Helping Sinai Oil-Field Switch

From Wire Dispatches CAIRO, Oct. 5.—American oilmen arrived today at the site of three oil fields that Israel has promised to return to Egypt under terms of the new Sinai accord.

The three representatives of Mobil Oil Co. were "well received by the Israelis" at Ras Sudar, a spokesman for the United Nations Emergency Force in the Sinai buffer zone said. Six UN escorts accompanied them.

In Jerusalem, Premier Yitzhak Rabin reaffirmed that Israel would delay its official withdrawal until the U.S. Congress approved sending American troops to man surveillance posts in the Sinai.

Despite earlier reports that the Americans would actually take over the fields, it appeared today they would merely prepare for a later transfer from Israel to Egypt. Israeli officials said they had permitted the U.S. technicians to move onto the site under a "mutual understanding" and not as part of the Sinai agreement.

Mobil Oil was the partner of the Egyptian General Petroleum Co. in the operation of the fields until they were lost to Israel in the 1967 Mideast war.

The UN spokesman said the length of the experts' stay had not been specified. They will take stock of the situation and report back on their findings, he said.

Israel captured Ras Sudar, a sandy spit that juts into the Gulf of Suez, when they overran the Sinai Peninsula in the 1967 war. Ras Sudar and the larger Abu Rudeis complex, 55 miles farther south, have produced 60 per cent of Israel's petroleum.

According to the agreement mediated by Mr. Kissinger, the oil fields will be the first areas abandoned by Israel. The Geneva protocols call for Israeli withdrawal from Ras Sudar by Nov. 15 and Abu Rudeis by Nov. 30.

Cairo Relaxes Policies TEL AVIV, Oct. 5 (UPI)—Egypt has begun relaxing some of its anti-Israel policies since the two countries concluded the interim peace accord, according to Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

"There are symbolic signs of change since the interim accord," Mr. Rabin told The Tel Aviv Industrial and Commercial Club Friday. "For the first time in seven years, Egypt has stopped jamming Israel's radio broadcasts in Arabic."

In addition, Mr. Rabin said, Cairo has permitted a foreign cruise ship to sail from the Egyptian port of Alexandria directly to the Israeli ports of Ashdod and Haifa.

"They [the Egyptians] are building a concrete framework of relations which is sometimes more important than the formal one," Mr. Rabin said.

The Premier also said Cairo's diplomatic move away from the Soviet Union and toward the United States had resulted in the lowest level of Soviet arms supplies to Egypt in years.

"And of course," he said, "there is no Israeli who can be sorry about that."

Peking Frazes Cairo TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP)—China's official news agency praised Egypt today for breaking through "Soviet control" to start the October war against Israel two years ago.

In a story from Cairo, the news

agency said, "Egyptian leaders and press have recently brought many facts to light to show how, around the time of the October war, the Soviet leading clique had tried, in a thousand and one ways, to prevent Egypt from carrying on the war and how many despicable tricks it had played in an attempt to make Egypt give way under the pressure of its hegemonism."

The agency said the war "dampened the aspirations of the Israeli aggression and strengthened the unity of the Arab countries and people."

It added: "The oil war touched off by the October war dealt a heavy blow to the superpowers' hegemonism."

Since the 1973 war, he said, "the Soviet Union has resorted to a new trick of pressing Egypt for the repayment of debts, which brought about economic difficulties to the country."

Washington, Oct. 5 (NYT)—Agreement in principle has been reached for an economic meeting in France of the heads of government of probably seven countries before the end of this year, West European officials disclosed yesterday.

President Ford has agreed to attend, according to these sources, although the White House had no official comment.

2 Hurt in Bombing

3 Policemen Die In Spain Ambush

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Oct. 5.—A Civil Guard jeep was blown up near the Basque town of Aranzazu, killing three guards and injuring two, the authorities announced tonight.

The ambush was believed to have been the work of Basque separatists avenging two of their militants who were among five young terrorists executed eight days ago.

The blast was similar to an explosion that killed Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid in December, 1973. Two Basque terrorists are currently awaiting trial, accused in the Carrero Blanco murder.

The Civil Guard, the paramilitary national police, said that today's explosion occurred at 1:45 p.m. a mile from Aranzazu, 12 miles southeast of Bilbao, a Basque guerrilla stronghold.

The blast twisted the jeep through the air and brought it crashing down 20 meters away, the Civil Guard said.

Killed instantly were Jesus Pascual Martin, a 25-year-old bachelor; Esteban Maldonado, a 20-year-old bachelor, and Juan Moreno, 26, married and the father of three children. The two guards who were gravely injured are aged 37 and 29.

The Civil Guard said that the explosive charge had been placed by the roadside and was exploded by remote control as the jeep began to pass.

The Civil Guard later attributed the ambush to terrorists but did not refer specifically to ETA, the small but well-supported guerrilla group fighting for the independence of Spain's Basque provinces.

The deaths raised to 25 the number of policemen killed in 34 months of political violence in Spain. Twenty-seven civilians have been killed in the period.

4 Policemen Shot Last Wednesday, four policemen were shot in Madrid in apparent retaliation for the execution of the five terrorists.

Three of the policemen died and the fourth was said today to be hovering "between life and death."

After today's bombing the Cabinet made plans to meet tomorrow morning, the national news agency Cifra said. The government has already pledged to continue its crackdown on guerrillas and revolutionaries despite international pleas for leniency on Spain's political opposition.

Hundreds of thousands of Spaniards demonstrated in support of Generalissimo Francisco Franco yesterday in an attempt (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Daniel Moynihan during his San Francisco speech.

Amin Called Racist Killer By Moynihan

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (NYT)—African and other delegates said yesterday that they were stunned to learn that Daniel Moynihan, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, had approvingly quoted a characterization of President Idi Amin of Uganda as a "racist murderer."

But Mr. Moynihan did not appear to be interested in what foreign diplomats had to say about his speech in San Francisco Friday night, in which he dealt with the Ugandan President.

"How do Americans react?" Mr. Moynihan asked in a telephone conversation just before he caught a plane back to New York.

He recalled that President Amin, in his rambling message to the UN General Assembly Wednesday, had called for the "extinction" of Israel.

This was "intolerable," Mr. Moynihan said, and the U.S. people had every right to expect somebody to tell the Ugandan head of state, who at present is also chairman of the Organization of African Unity, that "you can't do these things."

Policy of Cander Mr. Moynihan has for some time advocated candor toward Third World countries.

In a widely discussed article in the March issue of Commentary magazine, he said that U.S. officials should not practice appeasement but display toughness in the face of Third World hostility toward the United States.

"Such a reversal of roles would be painful to American spokesmen," Mr. Moynihan wrote, "but it could be liberating also."

In the more than three months since Mr. Moynihan took over as head of the 120-member U.S. Mission (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Ford Reported Set to Attend Economic Summit in France

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT)—Agreement in principle has been reached for an economic meeting in France of the heads of government of probably seven countries before the end of this year, West European officials disclosed yesterday.

President Ford has agreed to attend, according to these sources, although the White House had no official comment.

The purpose of the meeting is to establish direct communication on economic matters at a time when many countries are mired in recession and plagued by inflation.

A specific subject for discussion would be the character of currency exchange rates. The Europeans and Japan favor greater control; the United States prefers "floating" rates.

Present and former officials of the five leading industrial countries will meet in New York today and tomorrow to lay the ground-

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AP. Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's ballot in Austria.

Kreisky Party Wins Seats in Austrian Vote

VIENNA, Oct. 5 (Reuters)—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Social party was returned to an absolute majority in a national election.

Electoral results gave the party 94 seats in the 189-seat parliament, the National Assembly, against 78 seats for the Christian People's party and the rightist-liberal Freedom

party, 11 seats.

Kreisky, chancellor for 10 years, was assured of a fourth term in power at the head of the Social party government seeking support from the Freedom party.

Vote of Confidence Outcome of the election was a personal vote of confidence in the 64-year-old Kreisky, who had been in office for a year after a landslide victory centered on personal rather than issues.

provisional results could be reached by the counting of 770,000 absentee ballots but "efficiently to deny Mr. Kreisky an absolute majority."

provisional results in the Socialist majority with opposition parties from seats to five seats.

People's party lost two seats and the Freedom party a seat.

Results reported that 90.3 per cent of the country's 5,019,000 voters went to the polls. The general election was in

Economic Growth Kreisky had run on a campaign stressing his government's success in economic growth and low unemployment.

One of the three main parties radical change.

People's party ticket was by Josef Taus, who took only two months ago when former leader, Karl Schleier, was killed in a car accident.

People's party was political dominance in Austria from 1970, when it yielded control to a minority Socialist gov-

ernment. Kreisky, secretary-general of the People's party, could defeat with the statement: "We failed to reach our aim to get as the strongest party in these elections. Our big idea was that Party Chair-

Taus had only two months to make himself known compared to 10 months which Kreisky had at his disposal."

Communists, who have no seat in parliament for 15 years, remained insignificant, provisional returns giving 1.2 per cent of the vote.

He seeks are distributed on basis of proportional representation.

Foreign Minister Otto Broess announced the following provisional results: Socialist party, 1,940 votes, or 50.61 per cent; Christian People's party, 1,917,665, or 50.78 per cent; Freedom party, 241,130, or 5.38 per cent.

U.S. Study Sees 'Ecological Backlash' for Nuclear Attacker

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT)—The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency concluded in a study made public yesterday that a nuclear attack could suffer from serious "ecological backlash," as its own environment and human life are destroyed.

If the attacking nation should be subject to nuclear retaliation, the study said, "it now seems that a massive attack would cause such spread and long-lasting environmental damage that the aggressor country would suffer serious ecological and human effects."

The principal "backlash" effect

probably would not result from radioactive fallout, as long feared, but from depletion of the ozone layer in the stratosphere that shields the earth from the lethal effects of the sun's ultraviolet radiation.

The reduction in the protective ozone layer as a result of a large number of nuclear explosions, the study observed, could result in crop destruction and climatic changes that would deprive the attacking nation of essential crops for several years.

Conclusion Is Drawn The overall conclusion drawn by Dr. Fred Eise, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, from the study was that the unpredictable, potentially devastating "backlash" effects

should provide a further deterrent to the use of nuclear weapons by either the Soviet Union or the United States while at the same time emphasizing the need for reduction of strategic arsenals.

The agency's study was based in part on a study performed for it by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences, headed by Dr. Alfred Nier, professor of physics at the University of Minnesota. Last year, the agency asked the academy to conduct a study into the potential long-term effects on the world's ecology and environment of a major nuclear attack.

The principal conclusions of the academy study were that, although not necessarily, his civilization, would survive a

major nuclear exchange and that, in the noncombatant nations, the physical and biological effects would be "less prolonged and less severe than many had feared." Particularly in the Southern Hemisphere, the study found, recovery probably would be fairly complete in 25 years.

Dr. Eise, at a news conference, acknowledged in response to questions that the question of whether life would survive, such as in the Southern Hemisphere, was "largely irrelevant" in considering the effects of a nuclear exchange between the two superpowers in the Northern Hemisphere.

Somewhat the same criticism of the academy study was made by the Federation of American Scientists, which in a statement

said the academy had "studied the wrong form of the right question." On whether there were devastating long-term effects of a nuclear war, a conclusion that mankind "might" survive is irrelevant to public policy, the federation statement said, adding that there were too many uncertainties involved for modern science to make a definitive assessment that mankind would survive a major nuclear war.

Faced with the academy study, which cost \$66,000, the Arms Control Agency rushed out an advance copy of its own study with a considerably different perspective.

The agency study emphasized the uncertainties about the ecological effects of a nuclear war, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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Where else?

Almirante Visits Washington

Talks by U.S. Aides, Leader Of Neo-Fascists Jolts Italians

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A visit to Washington by the leader of the Italian neo-Fascist party and his meeting with U.S. government officials has touched off a political storm here, has embarrassed the U.S. Embassy and has left many Italians wondering whether the United States is now backing the extreme right in Italy.

The party leader, Giorgio Almirante, met last week in the Executive Office Building with two staff members of the National Security Council, including Denis Clift, who has traveled to Italy with Secretary of State Henry

Kissinger. The one-hour talk was announced here by the neo-Fascist party.

The party, the Italian Social Movement, is ostracized by every other political group in Italy. U.S. Embassy officials said that they had cut off contacts with the party shortly after the arrival here in February, 1973, of Ambassador John Volpe, and Mr. Almirante confirmed this.

The reception given to Mr. Almirante in Washington was prominently reported in Italian newspapers, with editorials charging that the episode represented an insult to the anti-Fascist consciousness of Italy. Washington has said nothing about the meeting. It has not sought to disassociate the U.S. government from the views of the neo-Fascist group.

Clearly Pleased

At a news conference Thursday, Mr. Almirante, who has been under investigation on charges of attempting to reconstruct the Fascist party, was clearly pleased with his visit. He met with several members of Congress, he said, as well as with the two staff members of the National Security Council.

He said that he had reported on the threat of Communism in Italy during the meeting in the Executive Office Building and added that Mr. Clift had been "most cooperative" in providing information on the type of mission and appreciated the information he brought him.

For the embassy here, the incident occurred at a particularly bad time. In the last month, the State Department indicated that it would turn down a visa for a leading Communist party official, Sergio Segre, who had been invited to New York for a conference sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations. The conference was canceled because of Washington's unwillingness to give Mr. Segre a visa.

Now, as Italians see it, Washington appears to have greeted the most prominent neo-Fascist with open arms.

"Democratic Middle"

U.S. officials, in opposing any role for the Communist party in government here, have sought to convince Italians that Washington was interested in the survival of the "democratic middle," such as the dominant Christian Democrats and the smaller centrist parties.

"What happened in Washington was a real setback for your government policy," said a diplomat who is not an American. "It undermines American credibility in many Italian eyes. And it provides some valuable ammunition to the left, which likes to charge that Washington basically is friendly with old-fashioned Fascists."

Mr. Almirante, 61, a journalist whose party won 8.7 per cent of the vote in national elections in 1972, said that all of the Americans he met in Washington agreed with his concern about the Communist party in Italy.

"Not one of the people we talked to asked us whether we were Fascists," Mr. Almirante said. "Which hints toward people like us do not exist in the United States as they do in Italy."

Diplomatic Ties Set by Pakistan And Bangladesh

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (AP).—Pakistan and Bangladesh, which broke away from Pakistan in 1971, have announced their agreement to establish diplomatic relations.

Their foreign ministers, Aziz Ahmed of Pakistan and Justice Abu Sayeed Choudhury of Bangladesh, who have been attending the UN General Assembly, said Friday in a statement: "It has been decided that Bangladesh and Pakistan will establish diplomatic relations at the level of ambassadors."

East Pakistan seceded from Pakistan with the help of Indian troops in late 1971 after months of resistance and repression. Reconciliation of the two nations follows a change in government in East Pakistan.

Prisoners Freed

DACCA, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The Bangladesh government today released more than 1,000 political prisoners following an announcement by President Muzibur Rahman that a general election would be held on Feb. 28, 1977.

President Muzibur, who came to power in August after a coup in which former ruler Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was killed, said in a nationwide broadcast last night that normal political activities would resume in Bangladesh next August.

Munich Fete Sets Beer-Drinking Mark

MUNICH, Oct. 5 (AP).—The 16-day Munich Oktoberfest ended here today with record beer consumption figures reported.

About 6 million persons went to Theresienwiese, the huge meadow in the center of the Bavarian capital, during the fest. About 4.5 million liters of beer, 820,000 fried chickens, 800,000 pork sausages, 42 barbecued steaks, 23 deer and 35 boars were consumed.



Socialist party demonstrators during a weekend rally at Amadora near Lisbon.

Crisis Continues in Lisbon Military Ranks

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Oct. 5.—As Portugal marked the anniversary today of its first experiment in democracy 66 years ago—the formation of the first republic—President Francisco de Costa Gomes said symptoms that caused the collapse of that regime were already sapping the present government.

In a speech at Lisbon City Hall, President Costa Gomes singled out the economic crisis and what he called "divisions among democrats." His solution was a loudly applauded appeal for everyone "to restore authority, discipline and order."

But Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo said yesterday that "discipline is rapidly deteriorating."

Propaganda Cited

"The problem lies essentially in a certain leftist propaganda that influences military units in Lisbon and its surroundings," he said.

In alliance with the extreme left and the Communist party, these units have been drawn from what used to be the Portuguese Army and have gone into opposition to the government, disobeying orders and threatening action to back what they perceive as protection of the working class.

Premier Azevedo has combined political persuasion and military action to advance his aims—but with limited success.

Revolutionary military units such as the Lisbon-based 1st Light Artillery Regiment have refused to allow weapons from an army arsenal to be distributed to other units, despite an order to do so. "The unit threatens to distribute the arms to civilian militias in case of a confrontation."

In another example of problems with the military, commands broke into a regimental barracks in Oporto early yesterday and expelled dissident soldiers whose unit had been ordered disbanded.

Special Group

It was reported from the northern city of Porto that a group of 120 especially trained men of the military security command entered the barracks of the region's main transport regiment and that a commando shouted, "Nobody move if you don't want trouble!"

About 30 soldiers were said to have been forced out of the building.

The northern regional commander, Brig. Gen. Antonio Pres Veloso, had ordered the Oporto

regiment disbanded after its members voted Friday to reject the transfer of two leftist officers and five enlisted men. After the takeover, the compound gates were locked, the commandos posted guards and the ousted soldiers met in another part of the city to plan an appeal for popular support.

Gen. Veloso took over the northern command after troops forced out his pro-Communist predecessor, Brig. Gen. Eurico Corvacho. The new commander reportedly confiscated 700 automatic weapons from the unit, which remained loyal to Gen. Corvacho, and distributed them to what he considered reliable forces in the interior.

Mislead Confused

LISBON, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Communist party is "to apologize to North Korea because its secretary-general, Kim Il-sung, went by mistake to a South Korean reception here."

The party said the invitation to a Korean reception arrived a few days after a North Korean mission visited the Communist party offices here. It was wrongly assumed the invitation came from North Korea. Mr. Kim left the reception when he discovered the mistake, a party statement said.

U.S., Spain Announce Accord On Use of Bases for 5 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress as "executive agreements" not requiring formal approval, except insofar as they needed allocations of funds.

Robert McCloskey, assistant secretary for congressional relations, who also served as the chief negotiator with the Spaniards for the last year of talks,

"This moment of agreement is important because there has been no interference in our political situation," Mr. Cortina said.

However, the Roman Catholic newspaper "La" criticized the accord, asking: "Are we to continue tolerating the refusal of bombers over Spanish territory? What type of weapons and warships will Spain receive for its defense against potential enemies presently better equipped? What kind of assurance has the United States given to our security?"

East Bloc Snubs NATO Invitation

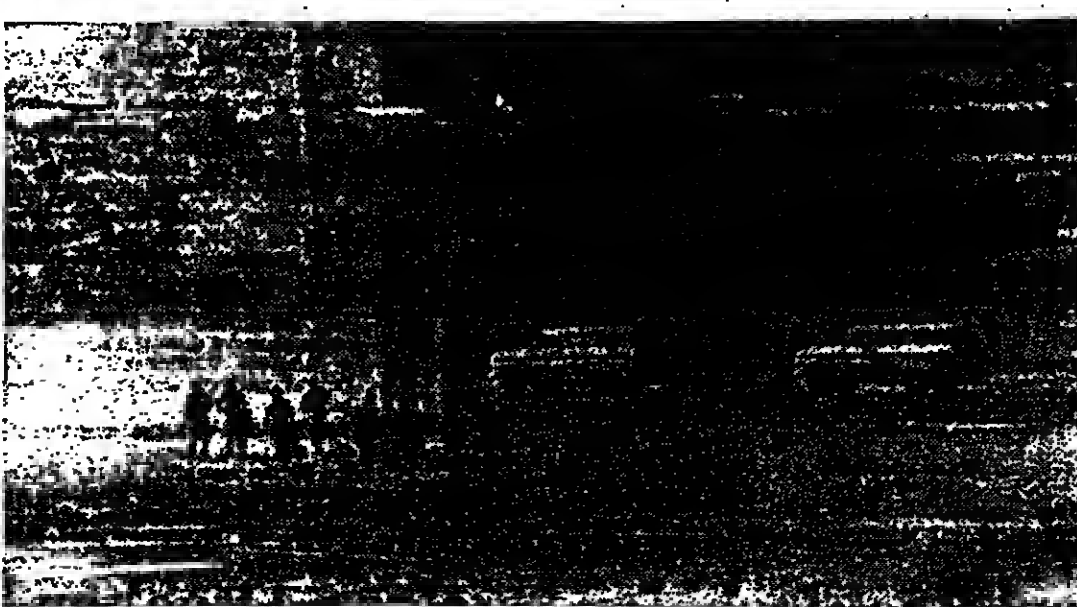
BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The Warsaw Pact has ignored invitations to attend maneuvers by NATO nations in West Germany Oct. 14-23, a NATO spokesman said.

The invitations were issued under the commitment by both sides, made at the European Security Conference in July, to notify each other if maneuvers of more than 25,000 men are planned and to invite the other side to send observers.

So far, the Warsaw Pact has ignored the commitment. There has been no notification of the usual autumn series of Warsaw Pact maneuvers, the spokesman said, "although we have no reason to believe they will not be held as usual."

Concorde Service Set

PARIS, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Air France and British Airways will launch their Concorde super-jet service simultaneously on Jan. 21. Air France will serve the Paris-Rio de Janeiro route while BA will fly from London to Bahrain.



Ambulances on the Beirut airport tarmac carry wounded as troops patrol runways.

4 Guerrillas Thwarted in Beirut Hijack Try

(Continued from Page 1)

they arrived at the airport. This is not the course of action usually taken by hijackers," the agency said. It quoted Lebanese and Palestinian investigators as saying they believed the guerrillas were out to "damage the name of Beirut airport and add to the friction that exists between Lebanese nationalists and Palestinian guerrillas."

The guerrillas arrived at the main departure gate in a white car, jumped out and started shooting. Hysterical passengers scrambled for cover as security guards returned the fire. A third guerrilla was wounded

as he dashed across the apron and scrambled aboard an empty Middle East Airlines plane. He came out and surrendered two hours later. The fourth guerrilla, a Lebanese, fled in the car but was tracked down and later arrested.

Moslem Feast

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Libanons today began a three-day Moslem feast with only isolated shooting to mar its quietest weekend for several weeks.

The state-controlled radio, reporting on the general situation in the country, said stability was gradually being re-established and

it called for "constructive action" by Lebanese after the feast of Eid al-Fitr, which marks the end of the monthlong Ramadan fast.

5 Held in Zagreb Blast

ZAGREB, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Police have arrested a journalist and four printing colleagues in connection with a bomb explosion that occurred in Zagreb while President Tito was visiting there Sept. 17, newspaper sources said today. The bomb exploded 100 meters from a hall where President Tito had spoken the day before.

In Anti-Discrimination Drive

U.S., EEC Resist Effort in UN To Brand Zionism as Racist

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community and the United States have announced that they will oppose the inclusion of Zionism as one of the ideologies to be condemned in a resolution opposing racism.

They said Friday that, if the amendments were adopted, they would vote against the resolution.

Italian Ambassador Piero Vinchi, speaking on behalf of the nine-nation EEC, and Leonard Garment of the United States, objected to amendments sponsored by 11 Arab states, Cuba and Guinea to include Zionism in the draft.

The resolution, being discussed in the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, concerns a UN-sponsored "Decade for Action" to combat racial discrimination. It is expected to be put to a vote next week.

Mr. Vinchi told the committee that the amendments were "totally irrelevant" and contrary to the objectives of the Decade for Action proclaimed by the Assembly in December, 1973. He said they would be an "unacceptable element in efforts to find a just solution to the Middle East problem."

The EEC delegations, he said, would therefore vote against the amendments. If they were adopted as part of the resolution, the EEC members would oppose the resolution. Mr. Vinchi appealed to the sponsors not to press them to a vote.

Mr. Garment said the amendments could only exacerbate group hostility and increase tensions and passions, being incompatible with the purpose of combating discrimination.

"However one views the particular issues in the Middle East conflict, to equate Zionism with racism is to distort completely the history of that movement, born of the centuries of oppression suffered by the Jewish people."

Bomb Kills 3 in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

to counter foreign protests over the executions of the terrorists.

Gen. Franco, 82, quietly celebrated his saint's day in Madrid's Prado Palace while more than 300,000 persons massed in the southern Spanish town of Seville to acclaim him as "savior of Spain" and denounce "European hypocrisy" in criticizing the executions a week ago.

The commander of the Seville military region, addressing the throng, claimed that Spain was under attack from Marxism and Communism and called the attacks "treasonous and cowardly."

In Malaga, 100,000 persons, including many foreigners, turned out to cheer for Gen. Franco and his heir-designate, Prince Juan Carlos.

The semi-official news agency Cifra said that the crowd booed foreign nations criticizing the terrorist executions, in particular France, Italy and Sweden.

At the same time, four foreign ships—three Danish and one Norwegian—reported that they were being harassed in Spanish ports, apparently in retaliation for the foreign protests. The Spanish government denied that there was any harassment.

The Madrid government received an official protest from Denmark. It commented: "The Danish government is ill-informed."

Denmark said that the harassment occurred shortly after a Danish transport workers staged a 48-hour boycott of all traffic to Spain.

One of the three Danish ships allegedly harassed sailed from the northern port of Faerøer late yesterday. The 4,000-ton Mercandian Sea had been detained and ordered to guard in port, its captain said, and was denied fresh water and a pilot.

Spanish authorities said that two of the ship's sailors had been shot and killed while drunk. The sailors, they said, were held until they had paid for the damage but "the ship was always free to leave."

The captains of the three other foreign ships claimed that they were being blocked in port by the refusal of Spanish pilots to guide them out to sea.

UN Units Against Action

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (AP).—A second round of consultations between Security Council members still disunited to take up Mexican President Luis Echeverria's request for Council action against Spain, because the Council is not the appropriate forum, Swedish Ambassador Olof Rydbeck, the Council's president for this month, said yesterday.

Athens Spurns Madrid

ATHENS, Oct. 5 (AP).—The Athens Municipal Council yesterday rejected an agreement made by the former Greek dictatorship and the Spanish regime establishing the Greek and Spanish capitals as sister cities.

1,000 Women in Blockade

MONTEPULCINO, France, Oct. 5 (AP).—More than 1,000 women blocked traffic into Spain for more than an hour at the border crossing today in a protest against the Franco regime. The demonstration was called by five feminist organizations and drew women from the southwest border region and from Paris.

ple in the Western world and designed to separate an oppressed people by separating them from the land of their fathers," he said.

The United States, Mr. Garment said, would vote against the amendments and against the resolution if any of the amendments were incorporated in it.

Harold All-Badawi, speaking for Egypt, said Egyptian law barred any resolution that included discrimination and the proposed amendments condemned this.

Amin Called Racist Killer By Moynihan

(Continued from Page 1)

sion to the UN, he has fired vocal volleys at the critics of the U.S. system and policies.

Privately, Mr. Moynihan keeps complaining that the State Department "machine" tends to "tune down" and even "erase" the drafts of speeches he submits for approval for presentation at the UN. On the record, he will say that "I am an instructed ambassador," meaning that he follows the guidelines laid down by his government.

However, Mr. Moynihan seems happiest when he has a chance of speaking his mind on international affairs without having to ask for State Department authorization.

The ambassador confirmed yesterday that he had not cleared his remarks about President Amin with Washington. "This left to say that I didn't discuss the contents of my speech at the highest levels," Mr. Moynihan stated.

He attacked the Ugandan President Friday in an address at the San Francisco convention of the A.A.U.C., a black church group.

U.S. sources declared yesterday that there was no reason to doubt a report by the International Commission of Jurists that between 25,000 and 350,000 Ugandans had been murdered since Field Marshal Amin seized power in 1971.

The report, as quoted by the U.S. sources, also pointed to Uganda's reputation of 100,000 Amin supporters, a measure decreed by President Amin.

What Mr. Moynihan had said in San Francisco was the main topic of talk at UN headquarters and in many telephone conversations between diplomats. "However, neither Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim nor any UN spokesman nor any African or other delegate would comment on publication on Mr. Moynihan's remarks."

The permanent representative of Uganda, Khalid Youssef Khene, who had read the major portion of President Amin's message to the assembly, could not be reached.

Threat to Democracy

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 (AP).—In the speech, Mr. Moynihan said it was no accident that President Amin heads the "OAU" and has been calling for "Israel's destruction."

Israel, the ambassador said, is a democracy and "it is simply the fact that a despotism will seek whatever opportunities exist to destroy them, most of which threaten them most, which is democracy."

Mr. Moynihan predicted that attacks against democratic governments would continue because "it is sensed in the world that democracy is in trouble. There is blood in the water and the sharks grow frenzied. They continue, of course, to consume one another, and the chain mounts."

Amin Report's Fiasco

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—President Amin said today that most people, particularly Jews, had commended him for the speech he gave last week at the UN. Uganda radio reported in a broadcast monitored here.

2d Abduction Of a Racehorse Reported in Italy

MILAN, Oct. 5 (AP).—A thoroughbred racehorse owned by U.S. millionaire Nelson Bunker Hunt was kidnapped last night from his stall at San Siro racetrack, police reported today.

Caruaba, a three-year-old bay filly, is the second horse stolen in Italy in two months. Wayne Baker, 38, and released three weeks later. It is not known if its owner, a Milan industrialist, paid a ransom.

Police said that unknown persons forced their way into Caruaba's stall and took the horse.

Caruaba was rated as one of the best three-year-olds in the Italian circuit. The horse has won an estimated 40 million lire, (\$60,000). In the past, he had won several stakes.

Hunt kept four horses at the San Siro stalls, protected by handlers and 3 watchdogs.

French Rally for Jobs

PARIS, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—About 100,000 youths gathered from throughout France and marched peacefully through Paris yesterday in a nation-wide demonstration for more jobs for the young. There are 320,000 persons under 25 out of work.

هكذا من اجل

A \$5.7-Billion Anachronism

U.S. ABM Turns Operational As House Votes to Scrap It

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—By a quirk of history, the U.S. anti-ballistic-missile system, a \$5.7-billion investment in nuclear defense, became fully operational the day before the House voted to shelve it into mothballs.

U.S. Indicts 3 For Offshore Tax Swindle

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—The Justice Department Friday charged a prominent California tax lawyer, a bank in the Netherlands Antilles and two other individuals with having conspired to defraud the government of nearly \$15 million in federal taxes allegedly owed but not paid by the lawyer's clients, who the department said included a number of prominent California doctors and lawyers.

After the indictment describing the allegations was voted by a federal grand jury in San Francisco Friday, a Justice Department official described the case as one of the "most significant" the department had ever initiated in the tax area because, he said, it marked the beginning of the government's first sustained effort to go after tax frauds generated by "off-shore shenanigans."

Named in the 23-count indictment were Harry Margolis, 55, a tax lawyer from Saratoga, Calif.; Quentin Breen, 35, a San Francisco lawyer; Ronald Adolphson, 42, a San Francisco accountant; and the Banco Popular Antillano, which has its headquarters on the Caribbean island of Aruba.

Joint Probe

Cono Namorato, the chief of the criminal section of the Justice Department's Tax Division, said that the investigation that led to the indictment had been conducted by the San Francisco grand jury and the Internal Revenue Service, as part of its Project Haven.

Mr. Namorato said that the Justice Department expected to make other prosecutions—he would not say how many—on the basis of the information furnished by the IRS's investigation.

The allegedly fraudulent operation described in Friday's indictment, according to tax experts, involved the transmitting of "runny money" or paper obligations between the Banco Popular and a number of offshore companies and entities based in the Netherlands Antilles, the Bahamas and Panama.

Pentagon Will Not Punish 45 Who Used Northrop's Lodge

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—The Defense Department said yesterday that it does not plan to punish 45 high-ranking military and civilian officials who violated "the spirit and intent" of a military regulation by accepting invitations from the Northrop Corp. to use its hunting lodge in Eastern, Md.

During the period in question, 1971 through last year, Northrop, a major aerospace contractor, was pushing hard for Pentagon acceptance of its version of a new jet fighter aircraft, a competition that still is not settled.

A Defense Department spokesman said that all the individuals involved have been contacted and reminded that they must "comply fully" with regulations prohibiting acceptance of gifts or favors from firms doing business with the government.

"No further action is contemplated at this time," the spokesman said.

The Pentagon had no immediate comment on charges that Northrop, based in Los Angeles, billed the Pentagon for expenses incurred in entertaining some of the military officials and was routinely reimbursed \$24,000 during the three years by the Defense Department.

A department spokesman said yesterday that officials of the Defense Contract Auditing Agency

recommendation to cut \$40 million from the Pentagon budget request of \$83.3 million. This was tantamount to consigning Safeguard, as the ABM system is now known, to oblivion as the sole protection of the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile force.

That decision was surprising enough, coming as it did from a committee not known for its dovish positions on defense matters. More startling was the disclosure in the report of the Pentagon's plans to scale back Safeguard to something less than full combat-ready status in the next fiscal year.

The Pentagon added a final note of irony when it announced that Safeguard—a complicated system of computers, radars and missiles of different ranges—had become fully operational Wednesday, the day before the House passed the bill that would require its deactivation.

The ABM system had become obsolete even before it was fully deployed, from the day the Russians perfected the multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicle (MIRV). This gave the Soviet Union the potential to attack the Safeguard site at the same time it attacked the Minuteman force, the House committee noted.

That logic apparently has swayed even some of Safeguard's erstwhile allies. Sen. Milton Young, R-N.D., in whose state the one ABM installation is situated, observed recently: "I think the whole program was probably a mistake in the first place though I think we did get some protection from it for a time. But that was at a pretty high price."

Nevertheless, Sen. Young said that he would resist the House action when the matter comes before the Senate Appropriations Committee, on which he is the senior Republican, and would support full funding for the Pentagon request.

Pentagon Plan

Whereas the House, in the words of an Appropriations Committee aide, now intends to "close down Safeguard, tear it out and ship it off," the Pentagon wants to have the experience of operating Safeguard for several months at a fully operational level. After that, it would merely cut the program back to some sort of caretaker level.

The Pentagon policy is predicated chiefly on the possible abrogation by the Russians of the 1972 treaty that limits the Soviet Union and the United States to two ABM sites. A protocol last year out the agreed-on ABM force levels to one site consisting of a token, and ineffectual, inventory of interceptors.

The Pentagon says that the United States was able to win ABM as a bargaining chip to win strategic arms concessions from the Russians, including the 10-missile limitation on Safeguard.

In addition, a Pentagon spokesman said, "the presence of the site complicates the Soviet planning task for an attack on the continental United States and restricts their attack options."

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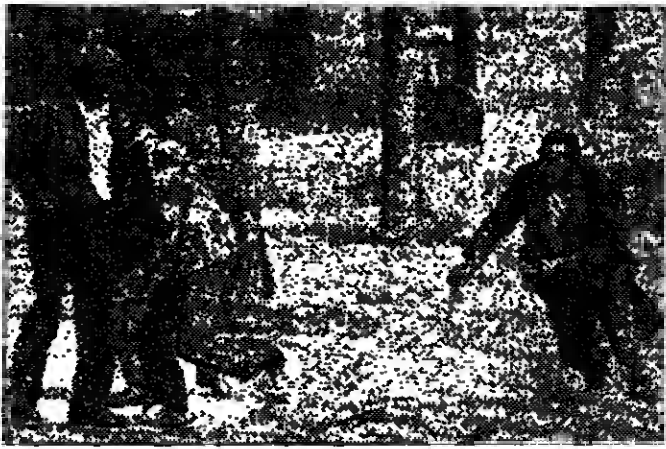
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ASPHALT JUNGLE

Man in top photo is attacked after leaving a Baltimore grocery store where he had just cashed his monthly welfare check. In the lower photos he regains his feet and, picking up a weapon, gives chase to his assailants as onlookers watch. The muggers escaped empty-handed; the man had given the money to his wife before the attack.



Along West Virginia Parade Route

Ford Disregards Pledge, Goes Handshaking

By Rudy Abramson

ELKINS, W. Va., Oct. 5.—Despite his pledges to be more prudent in crowds, President Ford left an enclosed automobile three times here yesterday to shake hands along a mile-and-a-half parade route lined by thousands of persons.

The President was here to serve as grand marshal in the annual Mountain State Forest Festival parade.

Although he rode in an automobile with a bullet-resistant top, he stood erect through an opening soon after the parade moved off, waving as he rode slowly through central Elkins.

He was guarded by a large contingent of Secret Service men, walking ahead, beside and following behind his automobile, carefully watching the crowd and peering up at second-story windows along the street.

Agents on each side of the narrow streets walked behind the crowds, keeping pace with Mr. Ford's automobile.

The White House had said in advance that the President would ride in the bubble-topped car, hinting that he would not

mingle in crowds after the two assassination attempts against him and an increased number of threats in the last month.

The stops where Mr. Ford left the car for about five minutes at a time to greet spectators had been chosen in advance, and each time, before he got out, he spoke briefly with an aide who apparently told him that the Secret Service agreed he could leave the automobile.

The limousine used in the parade was the same one in which President John Kennedy was assassinated in 1963. It has since been rebuilt. Although Mr. Ford has used the car before, it was the first time he has used the protective top.

The crowds were friendly and there were no incidents.

Mr. Ford came from Washington in a helicopter, landing at the Elkins High School football field.

Crowds along the route, estimated at 150,000, were restrained. They stayed in place along the curbs, reaching out to shake the President's hand when he came by. But there was little pushing, shoving or confusion.

Mr. Ford immediately returned to Washington and, after spending about an hour at the White House, went to Newark, N.J., to attend a GOP fund-raising reception and dinner.

West Virginia and New Jersey were the 40th and 41st states Mr. Ford has visited since becoming President. He has already said

that he expects to visit the rest of the 50 states before the year is out.

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A spokesman for Mr. Ford said the White House would have no comment on the report.

During Mr. Ford's visit, some members of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's staff complained that the Secret Service would not let them into their own offices without showing identification. Later, a U.S. official said: "Now I've got to take weeks to go around and apologize to everybody for the security people."

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Japan's Hirohito, Norway's Olav

Two Monarchs Visit New York City

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP).—Japan's Emperor Hirohito and Norway's King Olav V arrived here yesterday amid strict security precautions.

Before the Emperor and Empress Nakagawa landed at tightly guarded Kennedy Airport on a flight from Cape Cod, Mass., the Secret Service arrested two Chinese-Americans whom the FBI had described as a "possible danger" to the imperial couple.

The agents, who possessed search warrants, raided the Brooklyn apartment of Kenneth Chiu, 27, and Elizabeth Young, 30. They said they seized a number of rifles, including an AR-180 semi-automatic, and ammunition.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Raymond Dearie said the raid was made because of "a belief on the Secret Service's part that there might have been a connection between the weapon and the Emperor's visit."

However, he said, "We certainly don't have information that they had a specific plan afoot but we had information that they had this weapon."

Shake Hands

Security was stringent for King Olav, 74, but he got a chance to shake hands with newsmen and others at the airport before heading to the city in a motorcade.

Emperor Hirohito, 74, was unable to greet the 300 to 400 persons waving Japanese and American flags at the airport. His motorcade was accompanied by cars and motorcycles driven by police and Secret Service agents.

Both monarchs ignored banners. King Olav was urged to prevent the slaughter of seals and Emperor Hirohito to prevent the slaughter of whales.

As part of the security precautions, and also as a ceremonial gesture, the Police Department drafted all of its 14 officers of Norwegian descent, named them the Viking Squad, and assigned them as an honor guard to King Olav.

Thousands of Norwegian-Americans turned out today to honor King Olav at a reception in the Bay Ridge neighborhood in Brooklyn.

The King is on a five-day visit to New York to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the first organized Norwegian immigration to the United States.

Before the reception, King Olav attended an hour-long religious service in the Norwegian Seamen's Church.

Marine Biology

Earlier yesterday Emperor Hirohito, a marine-biology expert, visited Woods Hole, Mass., a center for marine research.

Emperor Hirohito praised marine research as a vehicle for improving international exchanges. "I believe that here, at Woods Hole, the venerable tradition of academic interchange across national boundaries is being carried out and I hope such interchange

will be further broadened on a worldwide scale," he said.

A small group of demonstrators were waiting at Otis Air Force Base, Mass., as the Emperor arrived, asking that he urge his countrymen to stop killing whales. They were far outnumbered by an applauding, flag-waving crowd.

Book on Sharks

Dr. Paul Fye, the president of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and Dr. James Ebert, president of the Marine Biological Laboratory, presented the Emperor with various gifts, including an original drawing of the institution and a book on sharks.

Earlier in Washington, Emperor Hirohito and the Empress thanked President and Mrs. Ford for their "warm cordiality and hospitality" during the royal couple's two-day stay in the nation's capital.

Today, the Emperor and Empress visited the Rockefeller family estate in Pocantico Hills, N.Y., and became the first visitors to Vice-President Rockefeller's \$1-million Japanese house.

This is the official inaugural, which is the case in question, that was begun in 1973 and completed this year. "How could you do better than having the Emperor of Japan as your first guest?"

Douglas's Health Contributes To Uncertainty on High Court

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).

Tomorrow morning, the justices of the Supreme Court will enter their marble-columned courtroom for the official start of the new court year. It will be a year of uncertainty, largely because of the health of Justice William Douglas, who suffered a stroke on Dec. 31.

It will also be a year of great potential impact upon the nation's political system and on the working lives of minorities and women.

The role of Justice Douglas raises several questions, starting with his ability to continue on the bench and extending to the effect of his health on such critical issues as the death penalty case and the ability of the court to prevent any loss of public confidence.

The court has struck down capital punishment, 5 to 4, with Justice Douglas voting with the majority. But a 4-to-4 vote has left standing a lower-court decision in North Carolina condemning a murderer to death.

To lawyers and law professors who watch the so-called "Burger court" at work, the 1975-76 court year also appears uncertain for other reasons.

For one, the court's voting patterns or blocs are unpredictable, a situation that some observers attribute to a lack of intellectual leadership among the justices. For another, the court's philosophy is not clear. While it has a reputation of being nonactivist, it has given out such activist opinions as the one striking down anti-abortion laws.

And, some experts say, there has been a lack of consistency of "doctrinal development," in several areas—"waffling" or "seesawing" on question of sex discrimination, for instance.

The court headed by Chief Justice Warren Burger is obviously and decidedly different from both in its rulings and the issues it is facing from the court headed by the late Earl Warren, with its years of bold judicial lawmaking in civil rights and other areas.

The major cases either already accepted for review or expected to be accepted raise issues that include the constitutionality of the new campaign-financing legislation, the death penalty, exclusion of pregnancy-related disabilities from company disability-benefits programs, the related questions of "last hired-first fired" employment practices and seniority status set retroactively to make up for past discrimination, and the ability of courts to fashion housing desegregation orders that

cross city and suburban boundaries.

There are also cases of substantial importance involving the federal government's ability to mandate pay scales for state government employees, raising questions about states' rights, and the court's decisions on abortion, prisoners' rights, school desegregation, and church-state relations.

Other cases involve a ban on advertising the prices of prescription drugs, the extent of the federal courts' power to establish a mechanism to review the behavior of a local police force (Philadelphia's is the case in question), mandatory retirement because of age, the constitutionality of non-lawyer judges and the procedures through which employees of the federal government can challenge alleged discrimination, an area in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., is launching a major attack.

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The Good Life. A great Scotch is part of it. The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's. Ballantine's Superior Scotch Whisky.

An International Commerce

Fur-Trade Center in Greece
Strikes to Keep Tax Privilege

SALONIKA, Greece, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Inhabitants of the town of Kastoria, near the Yugoslav border, staged a general strike yesterday, occupied government buildings, cut traffic and telecommunications with the rest of the country and asked the government to protect their fur trade monopoly.

According to police sources, Kastoria's 15,000 inhabitants, living mostly from the manufacture and trade of furs, shut stores, closed schools and occupied public buildings to prevent the government from extending to other communities their 500-year-old

privilege to import fur pieces tax-free. Order returned to the town today.

The inhabitants of Kastoria used to immigrate to Western Europe and later to the United States where they worked as furriers and craftsmen in the fur industry. Besides sending money to their families back in Kastoria, the immigrants have also shipped back leftover pieces from the furs they worked on.

Big From Small
The small pieces, usually not larger than half an inch square, are fitted together and turned into bigger pieces from which coats and other fur items are fashioned. The only way one can tell the final products came from leftovers is their weight—they are heavier than fur products made of whole skins.

Kastoria wants to maintain this monopoly.
Police said the strikers set up roadblocks at the town's entrances, occupied the post and telephone office and cut telecommunications. The only link left with the city was the police radio station, they said.

Official Held Hostage
Police also reported that strikers entered the municipality, the district administrative office, took Mayor George Evgenopoulos hostage and held him for several hours before being persuaded to release him.

The Citizens Coordinating Committee, consisting mainly of furriers and fur craftsmen, said that if the privilege to import pieces of fur tax-free is given to other communities in the area they will burn their town.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Northern Greece in Salonika said Minister Nicholas Martis went to Kastoria yesterday afternoon to persuade the citizens to end their strike.

Police on Alert
The spokesman said police and army units in the area were placed on alert but no action against the strikers was ordered.

The government informed inhabitants that no decision to extend their privileges to other communities had been made.

The tax-free privilege was given to Kastoria and Statista, another Macedonian town 70 miles to the south, 500 years ago by the Ottoman rulers of the area.

Buses Roll in Athens

ATHENS, Oct. 5 (AP).—Striking bus drivers returned to work yesterday after owners lifted a lockout following government warnings to both parties that stern measures would be taken against them if the public suffered further inconvenience. The contract dispute had halted more than 1,500 buses most of last week.



Catherine and Randolph Hearst leave the San Mateo County Jail after visiting their daughter on Saturday.

Hearst Affidavit on Captivity
Is Explained by Her Lawyer

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The story that Patricia Hearst was broken down by mistreatment at the hands of her kidnappers, recounted in an affidavit that she signed, came first from an anonymous source and not from Miss Hearst, according to one of her lawyers.

The lawyer, Terence Hallinan, while defending the legal strategy of filing the affidavit, said that another woman, whom he would not name, was the source of the detailed account of how Miss Hearst was allegedly imprisoned in a closet, threatened, perhaps drugged with LSD and persuaded to join her abductors in a bank robbery.

Asked if his statements were a prelude to a move to disavow the affidavit, Mr. Hallinan said he was not prepared to discuss legal strategy. His version of the events leading to the filing of the affidavit was first reported in the San Francisco Examiner, of which Miss Hearst's father, Randolph Hearst, is president. In a telephone interview, Mr. Hallinan confirmed the report.

The Examiner gave the following account:

After hearing the story from the other woman, Mr. Hallinan went to the San Mateo County Jail and confronted Miss Hearst with the details. "Up to that point," he said, "she was unable to relate to anyone and she was just reciting rhetoric all the time."

'Troke Down'
But when he confronted her, according to the report, "she broke down and changed right in front of my eyes."

Mr. Hallinan said that he then drew up the affidavit, which she signed. The affidavit was used in an attempt to get U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter to grant bail.

The judge refused to do so and appointed psychiatrists to advise him on whether she was able to withstand the emotional strain of being questioned about the affidavit's statements.

Miss Hearst is scheduled to return to court Tuesday to press her request for bail.

In Los Angeles, meanwhile, the arraignment of William and Emily Harris on 11 felony counts was delayed Friday when Mrs. Harris demanded that Superior Court Judge William E. Hill appoint a feminist lawyer to defend her. The Harris were arrested at the same time as Miss Hearst.

She said, "I feel I cannot work with a lawyer who does not respect my strength and intelligence as a woman." She said that her defense would deal with questions of political motivation and that she intended to participate as an equal in the defense decisions.

Note From SLA

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5 (AP).—A typewritten message claiming the SLA lives on and signed "Syndicate Liberation Army" was received yesterday by several California newspapers and radio stations.

Authorities have said they consider the arrests of Miss Hearst, Wendy Yoshimura and the Harris couple in San Francisco last month to have finished the SLA.

The message, addressed to "Weather underground and other comrades in arms," called on radical sympathizers for what it termed "military assistance."

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Thomas Wolfe Welcomed Home in Asheville

By Wayne King

ASHEVILLE, N.C., Oct. 5 (UPI).—The long spiritual exile of Thomas Wolfe, the bitter, violent young genius who felt he could not go home again after his first novel was published, ended Friday as the city of Asheville embraced its native son 37 years after his death.

It was a self-conscious homecoming, tinged with melodrama and found heartiness for "our Tom," and laid against the backdrop of Wolfe's own prodigious mea culpa, brought down from his personal papers at Harvard.

"Tom, son, are you listening?" asked 81-year-old Fred Wolfe, his brother, rolling his eyes heavenward and presumably homeward before a crowd in the Park Memorial Library on the

opening day of the weeklong 75th birthday celebration for the author of "Look Homeward, Angel," that ended today. "You can come home again. These people are here today to honor you."

Fred Wolfe, the stuttering, engaging "Luke" of the novel, which scandalized the entire town upon its publication in 1929, said his presence in the city library, which would not put the novel on its shelves for six years after it was published, was proof that Wolfe could, indeed, come home again.

But for those who came to commune with the apologetic shade of Thomas Wolfe, there was only a short statement, tumbling over several pages of the inch-high handwriting that Wolfe called his "fearsome scrawl," praying forgiveness while perhaps a touch of sarcasm at the end—from the people of Asheville.

"I have come home for the first time in seven years," it began, "and if I may, I should like to make this statement to the people of my native town."

"May I say that if anything I have written has displeased anyone in my hometown, I am genuinely and sincerely sorry for it. May I also say that the people in my hometown do not like the book I have written; it is my shame and honest hope that the day will come when I write a book that the people in my hometown will like."

The statement apparently was written to be a part of a newspaper article Wolfe wrote on his first return to Asheville seven years after the publication of "Look Homeward, Angel."

The article, perhaps characteristically for Wolfe, whose self-appraisal bordered on megalomania, carried no remnants of the apology.

Whether apology was necessary or not, unquestionably many in Asheville were sorely wounded by Wolfe's cruelly accurate portrayals of fictional but easily recognizable characters.



Thomas Wolfe

Asheville were sorely wounded by Wolfe's cruelly accurate portrayals of fictional but easily recognizable characters.

J. Y. Jordan, for example, the "L.K. (Lucky) Duncan" of the novel, was one of the people Wolfe liked. Yet, fictionally, he became "incredibly thin, or rather narrow."

He was already a little bald, he had a high prominent forehead, and large pale bulging eyes; from that point his long pale face sloped backward to his chin. His shoulders were a trifle bowed and very narrow; the rest of his body had the symmetry of a lead pencil.

Mr. Jordan, now 79, recalled in an interview:

"When the Angel book hit the bookstores in Asheville, it was sort of like somebody dropped a bomb on Pack Square. Everybody has their good and bad points, but everybody wrote about the stressed their bad points—including his family. He suffered at them."

"After the book came out, he stayed away for seven years. I think Tom wanted the local feelings to subside. The day after

he came back in 1937, he came to my office in the Jackson Building and he said to me: 'J. Y., I've come up here now to ask your unbiased opinion of what people here think of my book.' I said, 'Right, Tom, in the first place, you shouldn't write anything good about anybody; if they had a bad trait, you played this up, but at the same time, you were just as hard on your own family.' He recalls that Wolfe said: 'Well, J. Y., you know a writer must write about what he knows.'"

"And then he said, and I quote: 'I remember it as though it were yesterday—he said: 'J. Y., I was a young man then and that was my first book—and all youth is cruel.' I think that was his excuse for the Angel book.'"

Asheville's embrace of its most famous citizen, including exhibits, speakers, theater performances and music—Wolfe's family memorabilia, photographs, his own letters, journals, manuscripts, letters to him from family and friends, a dramatization of his life, a sound-and-light presentation at his birthplace, the boarding house called "The Old Kentucky Home," and a continuous showing of this CBS-TV production of "Look Homeward, Angel," at the library.

Wolfe was last in Asheville in the spring of 1938; Mr. Jordan recalled.

"The New York train left at 4 p.m. and Tom came up a beautiful panoramic view of the mountains, called 'The Old Kentucky Home,' and a continuous showing of this CBS-TV production of 'Look Homeward, Angel,' at the library."

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There's one smooth mellow Scotch Whisky with a fine pedigree.



MAN'S BEST FRIEND.

هكذا من لاهل

Joan Whitney Payson, Owned New York Mets

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Joan Whitney Payson, 72, who devoted her life to civic causes, racing stables and the New York Mets, died yesterday at New York Hospital.

Mrs. Payson, the principal owner of New York's National League baseball team, had been an invalid for several years. She entered the hospital in mid-June after suffering a stroke.

Mrs. Payson was a cherubic woman who inherited \$100 million in the 1920s and lived in splendor. But she did it with a casual air and childlike glee—as the mistress of the Greentree Racing Stable, owner of the Mets, director of art galleries here and in Florida, financial angel of stage plays and hospitals and the matron of half a dozen homes from Saratoga Springs to Bob's Beach.

Cheerleader Boss
She was a familiar figure, sitting in the front box to the right of the Mets dugout wearing a floppy hat or a blue and orange baseball cap. She became the team's cheerleader and patron. When she traveled, she often went in her personal Pullman car, accompanied by two or three dachshunds, and she made certain that the Mets' busboys had been seen on almost everything in sight.

When she was asked how large were her shareholdings in the



Joan Whitney Payson

Mets, she replied with a kind of innocent wonder: "Oh, I have no idea. I think it's 80 or 85 per cent."

She inherited the style and the money to sustain it from a family with a long tradition of public involvement.

She was the daughter of Helen Hay Whitney, whose father John Hay was an aide to Abraham Lincoln and secretary of state for William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

Her father was Payne Whitney, a man who paid \$2,041,951 in income taxes in 1924, a time when income taxes were slight. Only Henry Ford and John D. Rockefeller paid more that year, which was the year Joan Whitney was married to Charles Shipman Payson, an industrialist from an old family in Portland, Maine. Three years later, Payne Whitney died, leaving an estate that was estimated at a quarter of a billion dollars.

Her brother, John Hay (Jack) Whitney, whom she joined in many family enterprises, became publisher of The New York Herald Tribune, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and co-owner of the Greentree Stable.

Paul Sullon

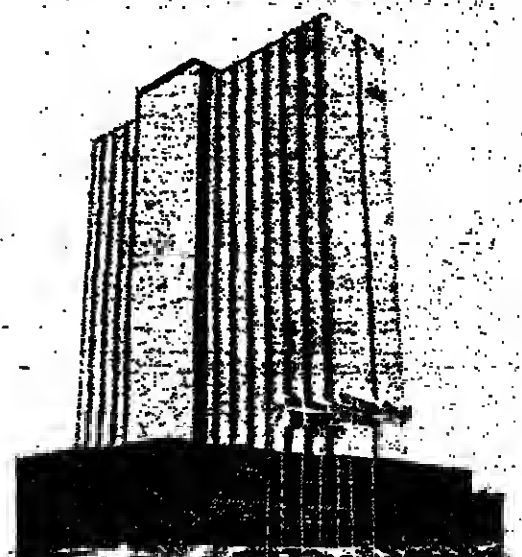
LIEGE, Belgium, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Belgian entertainer Paul Sullon, 58, died Friday. Mr. Sullon was known for his theater and musical hall appearances, TV programs and re-issuing of hit songs of the 1920s.

Boris Chukhanovsky

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Boris Chukhanovsky, 77, the Soviet Union's first Polar pilot who flew missions over the Arctic Sea from 1924 to 1955 to report on ice conditions, has died. Tass reported.

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SAS HOTEL SCANDINAVIA
WESTERN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

Ford Reportedly Told of Global Effect

Schmidt Warns on New York Fate

By David Binder
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has told President Ford of his fear that New York City's fiscal crisis could have a "domino effect," striking at other financial centers as far away as Frankfurt and Zurich, officials in Washington said yesterday.

Mr. Schmidt spent almost three hours with Mr. Ford and other administration leaders Friday during a private visit to the capital. Mr. Schmidt returned to Bonn yesterday.

According to the well-placed officials, Mr. Schmidt found the President fully informed after a

meeting with New York bankers about the plight of both New York City and State.

But the West German leader's suggestion that New York's situation had a potential impact well beyond the United States was something new for Mr. Ford, the officials said.

Mr. Schmidt had presented some of his views on New York in a news conference on Thursday. He said then that he considered the New York situation to be a problem with "international" implications.

But he was evidently more explicit Friday in his talks with Mr. Ford, Treasury Secretary William Simon and Arthur Burns,

Addis Ababa Violence Ends; Regime Presses Crackdown

By David B. Ottaway
ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Calm returned to the Ethiopian capital today following a night of sporadic shooting throughout the city as the military government continued to press its roundup of opponents, both leftists and royalists.

At least two students and a doctor, a supporter of the fallen monarchy, were believed to have been killed yesterday by security forces. Some reports put the death toll much higher for the last three days.

The government has not issued a statement on casualties in its current crackdown on opposition elements in the capital.

Deputies Support Moro on Trieste

ROME, Oct. 5 (AP).—The Chamber of Deputies has approved by a vote of 349 to 51 the settlement reached by Premier Aldo Moro's government with Yugoslavia in a border dispute which dated back to World War II. The neo-Fascist MSI party and a handful of other deputies—most of them from the border area—voted against the settlement.

The accord, which reflects a 1954 agreement, puts the port city of Trieste, with its population of 300,000 and its immediate surroundings, under permanent Italian jurisdiction. In return, Italy gives up claims to the Istrian Peninsula's northern district, which has been under Yugoslav control since the war.

The Italian Senate's approval, which is necessary before the government can sign the pact, is expected this week.

U.S. Judicial Accord Is Approved by Swiss

BERN, Oct. 5 (AP).—A U.S.-Swiss judicial assistance treaty that will permit a stepped-up fight against crime syndicates has been approved by both houses of the Swiss parliament.

The 41-article treaty was signed in May, 1973, and still requires congressional approval. It includes a clause which would help U.S. investigators track down funds supposedly held by mobsters in Swiss bank accounts.

3 Die on Spanish Bus

BADAJOS, Spain, Oct. 5 (AP).—Three persons were killed and 33 injured, one seriously, when a passenger bus fell into a 30-foot-deep ravine near here yesterday.



IN WAKE OF EXPLOSIONS—A fire engulfs grain elevator in North Vancouver, British Columbia, following a series of blasts of undetermined origin. One man was missing and presumed dead, 16 were injured.

Irish Mediation Fails to Get Release of Dutch Executive

From Wire Dispatches
LIMERICK, Ireland, Oct. 5.—Irish police expressed confidence today that the kidnapped Dutch industrialist Tiede Herrema was still alive despite the passing of the deadline for his "execution" and the collapse of mediation attempts.

A police spokesman said they believed the 11:30 a.m. deadline set by the abductors of Mr. Herrema, the managing director of the giant Dutch-owned Ferenka Co., had been extended.

But the spokesman said there had been no direct confirmation from the gang that seized Mr. Herrema Friday outside his Limerick home.

The kidnappers demanded the release of three Irish Republican Army prisoners and said they would "execute" Mr. Herrema if this was not done within 48 hours.

Authorities said efforts to secure Mr. Herrema's release broke down today when two of the imprisoned IRA members, Kevin Mallon and Jim Hyland, refused to sign documents that would have dissociated them from the kidnapping and appealed for Mr. Herrema to be freed.

According to a representative of Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political wing, the two men said they would not discuss the matter because the authorities at Portlaoise Prison refused to let them speak to a mediation delegation outside the hearing of prison officials.

The four-man delegation then left the prison, headed by a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. William Arlow, who had come to the Irish Republic's capital from his home near Belfast in Northern Ireland. The delegation was completed by three Sinn Fein members.

Mr. Arlow was a successful mediator in bringing about the IRA Provisionals' cease-fire in the North in February. He arrived today in a private jet placed at his disposal by Alko, the parent company of the Ferenka steel plant in Limerick.

Re-Education Seminars Are Method

Pathet Lao Eliminating Opposition

By Fox Butterfield
VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 5 (NYT).—A few days ago a village woman who sells vegetables in the market here was making a joke about the Pathet Lao to another vendor. A Pathet Lao soldier overheard her and hustled her off to jail.

Two hours later the woman, weeping hysterically, was released after she had promised to attend further re-education seminars like those that nearly everyone in Laos, from farmer to Cabinet minister, is preoccupied with, often from morning until night.

The incident and the seminars are part of the Pathet Lao's intensive effort to create a highly disciplined and mobilized society since it took power here in May. At the time, the old Royal Army and the coalition government created by the 1973 peace agreement collapsed with virtually no resistance.

and an advocate of reconciliation with the Pathet Lao, was arrested after he objected to forced attendance at the re-education classes. When his daughters and followers held a small demonstration in his support, they, too, were jailed.

Bong Souvannavong has since been charged with "colluding with the CIA" and has reportedly been flown in a Soviet plane to the Communists' isolated headquarters in Samneua, in the northern reaches of the country. The plane is one of 300 to 500 that the Russians are operating for the Pathet Lao, replacing Air America, the airline that worked for the Laotian government with funds supplied by the CIA.

As a result of pressures like those on Bong Souvannavong, there is a palpable atmosphere of disquiet in Vientiane. More than 100,000 persons are estimated to have fled to neighboring Thailand, including most of the few doctors and many teachers and businessmen.

"It is very quiet at night now

and people do not like to go out," remarked a taxi driver who, lacking customers, has switched to working in the market. "Many people are afraid."

The main Pathet Lao effort to establish control and remodel society has been the seminars. In Vientiane they seem to consist of lengthy anti-U.S. lectures by trained propaganda officials and sessions in which participants are required to repeat answers from printed materials described as "conclusions of our research seminar."

"Not Suitable"

In a seminar for employees of hotels and airline offices, the participants' homes and belongings were searched to check for excess wealth and "signs of all fashion that is not suitable for Laos and that was brought in by the American imperialists . . . to intoxicate the Lao people."

Other measures used by the Pathet Lao to enforce its power over the population of 3 million, half of whom are non-Lao mountain tribesmen, include these:

• More than 3,000 officers from the rank of major to general in the old army, or virtually its entire senior officer corps, have been taken to Samneua for special seminars. None have come back, prompting rumors that they never will.

• The rest of the 60,000-man army has been disarmed and turned into labor gangs assigned to construction projects in Vientiane or road work in the countryside.

• All banks have been closed and it has been impossible to withdraw money since the Pathet Lao occupied them Sept. 8. In addition, civil servants had their salaries cut by half.

The three French managers of the Banque de l'Indochine, a once-powerful French bank, have been locked inside the institution since the banks were occupied by the Pathet Lao. Originally the Communists explained that they were conducting audits to see who had smuggled out money and who had amassed fortunes. The audit is now completed and the three men have had no word on their fate.

As for Prince Souvanna, who has sought for years to navigate a middle course between the Pathet Lao and their North Vietnamese allies on the one hand and the rightist politicians and their U.S. backers on the other, he said in the interview that he would retire after National Assembly elections to be held in April.

In the meantime, the 74-year-old Premier, who suffered a heart attack last year, reads the few official documents sent to him in his modern whitewashed residence on the banks of the Mekong.

Saigon Assails U.S. Plan to Send Back Refugees

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP).—South Vietnam has "condemned" the United States for planning to repatriate 1,600 Vietnamese refugees without Saigon's consent, a Hanoi radio broadcast reported today.

The United States announced last week that it would allow the refugees to sail from Guam aboard a boat bound for Saigon.

The Hanoi broadcast, quoting Saigon's press agency, said South Vietnam warned the United States of serious consequences. It said the Saigon government wants an early end to the "tragic division" of tens of thousands of Vietnamese families.

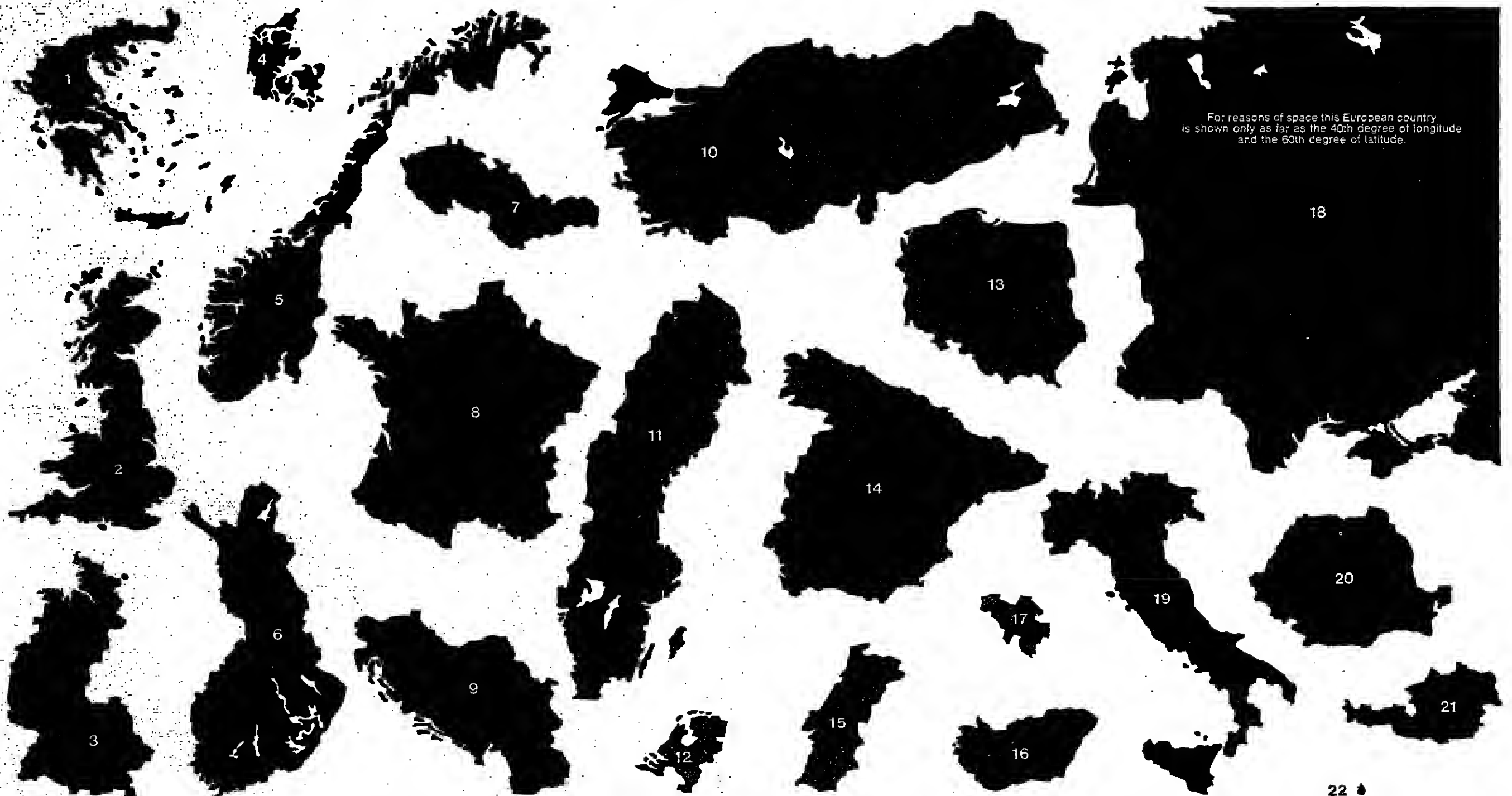
But, the broadcast said, "to give permission for the Vietnamese to return is the sovereign right of Vietnam and the United States has no right to force the matter."

Cambodian Rice Plans

BANGKOK, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Cambodia will triple its rice production and become an exporter of the grain, Radio Phnom Penh said today.

It said that beginning next year the country "will produce three tons of rice a hectare in an arable area covering 2 million hectares." The overall production will be 6 million tons, "with 2 million tons for internal consumption and 4 million for exports," it said.

Switzerland's 22 neighboring nations.



For reasons of space this European country is shown only as far as the 40th degree of longitude and the 60th degree of latitude.

When a country as small as Switzerland changes the map, its purposes are as peaceful as can be. For instance by way of showing that frontiers are no longer what identifies neighbors in Europe; today it's connections.

Looking at it that way, Switzerland is a country with an unusual wealth of neighbors. You see Swissair links it daily with 36 cities in 21 European nations.

But Swissair also combines the agreeable with the useful: in case anyone is looking for good, frequent, and quick connections from and to and within Europe, Swissair

offers a wealth of opportunities.

We are particularly gratified to find that people enjoy landing in Switzerland en route, often for a longer stop than strictly necessary, because business and pleasure can be so neatly blended here.

Do you know your way around the Europe of neighborlands?

1. Greece: 25 flights a week to Athens. 2. Great Britain: 54 flights a week to London, one a day to Manchester. 3. German Fed-

eral Republic: 4 times a day to Düsseldorf, 5 times a day to Frankfurt, daily to Hamburg, daily to Cologne/Bonn, 4 a day to Munich, 3 a day to Stuttgart. 4. Denmark: 22 flights a week to Copenhagen. 5. Norway: daily flight to Oslo. 6. Finland: daily to Helsinki. 7. Czechoslovakia: 6 times a week to Prague. 8. France: daily to Marseille, twice a day to Nice, 82 flights a week to Paris. 9. Yugoslavia: daily to Belgrade, daily to Zagreb. 10. Turkey: 9 times a week to Istanbul. 11. Sweden: 8 flights a week to Stockholm. 12. Netherlands: 4 flights a day to Amsterdam. 13. Poland: 4

times a week to Warsaw. 14. Spain: twice a day to Barcelona, twice a day to Madrid, 5 flights a week to Malaga, daily to Palma de Mallorca. 15. Portugal: daily to Lisbon. 16. Hungary: daily to Budapest. 17. Belgium: 26 flights a week to Brussels. 18. USSR: 3 times a week to Moscow. 19. Italy: 6 flights a week to Genoa, 4 a day to Milan, 4 a day to Rome. 20. Rumania: 3 flights a week to Bucharest. 21. Austria: Salzburg 5 times a week, Vienna 22 a week. 22. Principality of Liechtenstein: best reached from the nearest airport in neighboring Switzerland: Zurich-Kloten.



Spurning the Communists

Two Lives Reflect Upheaval in Lisbon

By Flora Lewis

LISBON (UPI)—Vera Lagoa was not arrested last month, as she had expected. But she is ready anyway, as is her friend, Fernanda Letao.

Their situation, background and attitudes reflect what has happened in Portugal and give an insight into the initial popularity of the Communist party after the revolution of April 25 of last year and the abrupt turn of the tide in the last few weeks.

Both women are intellectuals, writers, well acquainted with Portugal's political and military leaders; but had strong sympathies with the Communists struggling underground against the former dictatorship and both have become open critics of what has happened here since the revolution.

The best known is Vera Lagoa, whom policemen came to fetch with a car, a jeepload of soldiers and a prison van last month. She was not at home. She was in the northern city of Oporto.

Later, the Supreme Council of the Revolution considered her case and, after a divided vote, the military security command issued a warrant. "I heard unofficially but from a good source," she said, referring to the President, that "Costa Gomes threatened to resign if the warrant was issued."

Prison in Style

Her crime was disrespect for the President, Francisco de Costa Gomes, still against the law on the statute books that remains in force from the days of the dictatorship. She had written in the newspaper Tempo what many had been saying in gossip, that the President is "a Cold" because he hobs around on all sides of politics and that he had disappointed and deceived the country.

When she heard about the warrant, Miss Lagoa returned secretly to Lisbon to consult her lawyer and prepare to turn herself in. "I packed my bags, my typewriter and my toiletries kit, putting in three different kinds of eau de Cologne just to irritate the police," she said. "I arranged to take along my handbag, my secretary, a whole suite of people and go to prison in style."

A popular columnist, whose real name is Maria Armada Falcao, she is the former wife of a long-time Communist and was secretary to the murdered Portuguese rebel Humberto Delgado.

"My father, my husband, my son were political prisoners under the old regime," she said. "Everybody knows I'm anti-Fascist."

Her lawyer advised her not to turn herself in to the military security command because it had no real right to arrest a warrant, but to the judicial police. While they were considering what the lawyer called "the strictly cor-

rect procedure," the new information minister, Antonio de Almeida Santos, announced that the warrant was illegal and that Miss Lagoa would be "notified" if a judicial warrant was issued.

Simple Jail Kit

Her friend, Fernanda Letao, is the editor of a new little newspaper, O Templario, and she has also prepared a jail kit, but much simpler.

"I'm 38," said Miss Letao, "and I've never lived in freedom."

"My dear," broke in Miss Lagoa, "I'm 57 and I've never known it."

"But now," said Miss Letao, "I realize both Salazar and Vasco Gonçalves had much less liberty than I." Vasco dos Santos Goncalves is the recently deposed pro-Communist premier.

"I could go to the theater, the ballet, the cafe, see my friends," she said, adding, "They didn't go out, didn't drink or smoke. I wonder if they were as much political cases as psychological cases."

"But Salazar was ugly," Miss Lagoa said. Then, referring to Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist leader, she added: "Cunhal is handsome; he's intelligent. They say he was rejected by a rich girl in his youth. He remained a bachelor all his life. Now he's trying to make the whole country miserable."

"What I want for all Portuguese is a chance to live a civilized life, to laugh; a socialist democracy, why not?" said Miss Letao.

"No Sense of Humor"

Speaking of the Communists, Miss Lagoa said: "They have no sense of humor. I never argued about politics with my husband, I admired him too much. But now I am vaccinated; they duped us."

"I'm not against the left, I'm not anti-Communist," said Miss Letao. "I worked with them a long time. That was the big trap of the anti-Fascist front."

"I'm not anti-Communist, but I am," said Miss Lagoa, "but I won't be deceived anymore, or dominated. I was very sympathetic with the Communists, but they cured me. Now I'm with the Socialists. Speaking of the Communists and extreme left, she said: "They called us criminals for winning the elections—last April."

"Now is the first time that we have a little hope. But it's the same President. I have no confidence in him."

"They just don't understand the people, especially in the north," said Miss Letao who lives about 100 miles north of Lisbon. "When the people saw how things were going, they got angry and showed it."



FARMERS CONVERGE ON LISBON—A line of tractors carrying farm workers from the Portuguese countryside heads toward a rally sponsored by trade unions. Banner at head of procession says "Forward to agrarian reform."

The Tagus Separates the Land Reformers

All Portugal Is Divided Into Two Parts

By Robert Halloway

LISBON (UPI)—Farmers in southern Portugal fear that the moderate new government is about to dismantle the agrarian-reform program started last spring.

Workers in Communist-run cooperative farms and the south's seven regional reform centers suspect that Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Antonio Lopes Cardoso is committed to returning some of the land expropriated from capitalist owners. Mr. Cardoso is one of four Socialists in the Cabinet, which includes only one Communist.

Many cooperatives were set up with the threat of force—though rarely with any violence—and with the token regard for expropriation laws passed by previous governments since the coup d'etat in April of last year.

Some, like the model cooperative at Grandola, 75 miles south of Lisbon, are patrolled at night by armed vigilantes, even in strongly Communist areas.

Although the workers' suspicions are probably unfounded, Mr. Cardoso will almost certainly oppose the creation of new cooperatives. Like the pro-Communist government of the last premier, Gen. Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, he may threaten legal action against farmers who seize big estates without permission, or he may refuse them agricultural credits.

The existing cooperatives are all in the four provinces south of the River Tagus and cover between a third and half the farmland.

They face competition from private holdings and also have to deal with private transporters and wholesalers who are to put it mildly, reluctant to further the aims of Communism.

Inflation Threat

An additional threat is inflation, running at about 14 per cent a year. Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo has said that he will extend credits and grants, but will give top priority to boosting industrial investment and reducing unemployment.

Socialist party leader Mario Soares admitted in a recent interview that this entailed the risk of pushing inflation up, but said it was a risk "that had to be taken."

It is a commonplace in Portugal that what happened on April 25 last year was not a revolution, but the removal of obstacles to the revolution.

Those who work on the cooperatives insist that the revolution will be accomplished only when all forms of private ownership are abolished. They describe the importing of Swedish potatoes and—almost incredibly—of Soviet sardines as "economic sabotage."

Leading Socialists, however, like Mr. Soares's personal aide, Vitor Crespo, maintain that Portugal will not realize its potential self-sufficiency in agriculture just because "bands of squatters" take over the latifundias in the south.

The Goncalves government tried to protect the cooperatives by fixing the price of corn, oats

and barley. One of its last acts was to give subsidies of 20 and 30 per cent to medium and small farmers for fertilizers.

Mr. Crespo said that this was merely frittering away money, since there was no plan at government level and the cooperative workers were ignorant in administration.

The roots of mutual mistrust lie more in widely different social backgrounds than in an ideological conflict.

The workers on the Soles cooperative near Evora, in upper Alentejo, are barely literate former farmhands. They point out with justifiable pride that they have started to till vast tracts of land left idle by absentee landlords.

They work an eight-hour day, receiving a regular monthly wage of 5,000 escudos (about \$170) compared with an average of 2,000 escudos for seasonal work before the 2,500-acre cooperative was set up after the abortive counter-coup in March.

The cooperative's president, Felo Seguin, denied that the five-man committee elected by the 52 workers lacked managerial expertise.

Those who lacked experience, he said, were the agronomists and technicians at the Evora center, some of whom had never done field work.

Reform Needed

Typical of Mr. Seguin's impatience with Lisbon technocrats was his attitude to the Education Ministry's national program for "work-oriented literacy." He

and his fellow workers were too busy for such cultural niceties, he said.

Mr. Crespo and the Socialist party's economic planners do not underestimate the importance of agrarian reform. Indeed, they emphasize that unless Portugal can achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture, all talk of national independence from NATO and the European Economic Community, for example, is hot air.

But they say that there is no alternative at present to a mixed economy.

How, Mr. Crespo asked, can you nationalize thousands of small transporters? Similarly, it would be self-defeating to try to organize the *minifundistas* north of the Tagus into cooperatives.

The agricultural map of Portugal reveals not one, but two nations.

It is impossible to compare the effectiveness of the two systems, since few cooperatives have yet worked a full year, from harvest to harvest.

What production figures exist are, moreover, contested by those with political axes to grind.

About 40 per cent of the active population of Portugal works on the land. Half of them see the cooperative system as the sole hope and any alternative as a threat.

The other half cling jealously to small holdings, which are handed down from father to son, equating Communism with fascism.

To win their common confidence may be Mr. Cardoso's most difficult task.

In Strike Violence

Washington Post's Squeeze Takes Toll

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The bitter labor-management trouble at The Washington Post that briefly threatened the nation's seventh largest newspaper last week is part of a general struggle for survival in the publishing industry, according to officials on both sides of the dispute here.

Newspaper after newspaper across the country, The New York Times included, has reacted to the mounting financial pressure of wage and price increases by seeking to introduce automatic equipment in both editorial and production departments and by demanding greater productivity from employees. In the production operations, particularly, there has been a drive to cut costs by eliminating overtime and feather-bedding.

The differences here that has catapulted the Post dispute to national attention is that there has been violence and industrial sabotage. The Post's night shift of pressmen last Wednesday began a strike by vandalizing and disabling all 72 of its presses. The pressroom may not be operable for another week.

According to Mack Mesinger, a former senior vice-president for financial of the McGraw-Hill Book Co. who became The Post's executive vice-president and general manager in 1973, the labor-management tension at the newspaper "to some extent relates to the fact that for years and years and years, in negotiations with the Pressmen's Union, we have bent over backward to accommodate them."

Production Delays

At a news conference at The Post on Wednesday, Mr. Mesinger said, "We have not sought much change" in union rules and contractual working conditions that have resulted in what the company views as wasteful resorts to time-and-a-half overtime pay and to delays in production in the pressroom by workers anxious to receive overtime.

"We've given the unions what they wanted," Mr. Mesinger said, "but we've been asked to pay for the national demonstration of anti-management hatred." Unfortunately, the kind of activity you have seen—just the threat of it—has tended to result in settlements that are uneconomical to the company, and we can't have that. Our situation isn't as good as it was 10 years ago and we must restrict some of the practices for economic reasons."

As for union charges that such words amount to a "declaration of war" and "union busterism," Mr. Mesinger replied, referring to the disabled presses, that "you talk of busting things up—you've seen evidence of who is busting things up."

The Post says that a corporate profit margin that averaged 15 per cent of gross income in recent years has fallen to 9 per cent and

is still declining. This is threatening the "continued existence" of the newspaper, the executives say. But the notion that productivity must be increased by cutting labor costs, chiefly in the production trades, fits on dead air in the craft unions. As Mr. Mesinger said repeatedly last week, many pressmen have become used to overtime pay that in a few years has doubled the \$15,000 a year base pay to \$30,000.

Drastic Changes

James Dugan, the Local 6 president, said at a news conference Saturday that it was his and other unionists' belief that The Post "wished to provoke" this strike to get from us things they couldn't get any other way, by bargaining or through arbitration. "We're not seeking any breakthrough to new contracts. But they want us to make these drastic changes—things in our contract that have been there for years—in an attempt to destroy our union."

One "drastic change," according to Mr. Dugan, was attempted before the current contract dispute began. The Post acknowledges that it tried in December to reduce overtime costs in the pressroom by placing 36 men on a "voluntary" status meaning that they could be called in at straight-time pay to perform work long done by "regulars" at time-and-a-half.

In what Mr. Mesinger referred to as "a brouhaha," press runs were delayed by angry unionists and the matter finally was taken to court here, where a federal judge last spring ordered the 36 men reinstated and the matter referred to arbitration. It is still in arbitration and is therefore, only temporarily resolved.

Eighteen of the 36 men placed on "vol" status nine months ago, and not restored to work until May, were on duty in The Post pressroom sometime after 4 p.m. Wednesday when what the company calls the "systematic, pre-planned destruction" of its printing plant began. "We saw the foreman who tried to stop it was beaten and repeatedly threatened with injury or death if he reported the names of the vandals. It is unfortunate," Mr. Dugan said Saturday, "that essentially some of our most able and most cautious cloud their normally good judgment." He said, "They acted out of frustration."

Talks to Resume

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Striking pressmen and The Washington Post will resume negotiations this week in an effort to avert a shutdown of the newspaper. The Post appeared in abbreviated editions during the weekend.

Helicopters ferried news and advertising copy to five sympathetic newspapers within 150 miles of Washington where the papers were printed and trucked back for late delivery here.

The Search for Inner Peace Is a \$20-Million-a-Year Industry in U.S.

By Eugene L. Meyer

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Rose Reed, who was recently divorced and "doing some personal questing to get in touch with her spiritual nature," paid \$125 here recently for a course in Transcendental Meditation.

She thus joined more than 600,000 Americans who have made Transcendental Meditation one of the largest and fastest-growing movements of the 1970s and a \$20-million-a-year business in the United States alone.

According to its advocates, Transcendental Meditation causes direct physical effects: oxygen consumption decreases, metabolism slows down and brain waves become more synchronous. After practicing TM, people have more physical energy, are more mentally alert and generally more relaxed and better able to cope with the pressures of modern life, it is argued.

When Maharishi Mahesh Yogi introduced TM to the United States 16 years ago, he talked a lot about the practice expanding consciousness. Then, he realized that the American public is more interested in getting to sleep at night and getting rid of high blood pressure; so more and more information about TM is being presented in terms of science.

Oral Tradition

TM differs from other forms of meditation, an official said, because it involves "neither concentration nor contemplation." The technique "is as old as mankind," he continued. "It's an oral tradition," learned by the Maharishi from the late Jai Guro Dev in the Himalayas mountains, and now personally passed on to TM teachers by the bearded guru, "in order to keep the purity of the tradition."

TM, taught by an army of 5,000 in the United States, is technically a nonprofit and, therefore, tax-exempt business that, nonetheless, holds large amounts of real estate throughout the country—and halfway around the globe.

The disciples of Maharishi found a suitable site, 5,000 acres in California in the mountains overlooking the Pacific Ocean near the opulent castle built by William Randolph Hearst at San Simeon.

The disciples wanted the tract for their North American "Capital of the Dawn of the Age of Enlightenment" and they offered \$3 million for it.

It was the gesture of a movement that thinks big and has the assets to back it up.

The TM movement has grown from only 25,000 persons a few years ago practicing in the United States to more than 600,000 today, and an estimated 1 million worldwide. The TM organization comes complete with organizational trappings of corporate America: computerized mailing lists, high-speed communications links, even a well-tuned medical and life insurance plan for its employees.

It operates almost entirely on the course fees it charges—up to \$125 a person for the one-hour basic instruction in Transcendental Meditation, \$30 to \$30 a day for weekend retreats, \$900 for monthlong residence courses, \$45 for the 30 videotaped "Science of Creative Intelligence" course and up to \$1,800 for three-month TM teaching training in Europe.

From its course offerings, the movement collected nearly \$20 million last year and \$40 million from 1970 through last year, in the United States alone. All of it is tax-exempt. The figures used in this article were obtained from publicly available tax records or from internal audits supplied by the movement itself.

In the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 of last year, TM's World Plan Executive Council-U.S. received more than \$14 million—including \$12.4 million in course fees, \$250,000 in tax-deductible donations, nearly \$1 million from the sale of educational materials, and \$62,000 from interest income.

Maharishi International University, a four-year college at Fairfield, Iowa, centering on TM and the Science of Creative Intelligence, collected \$4.4 million more.

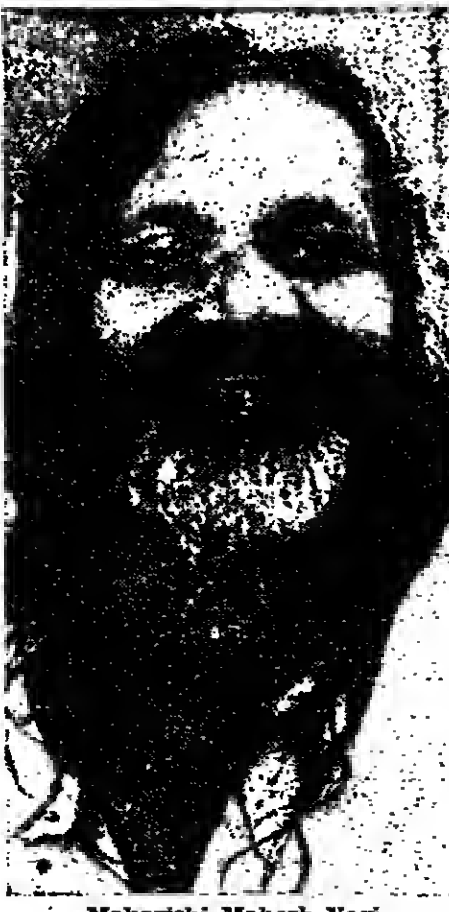
Low-Paid Volunteers

Fees pay the U.S. movement's 6,000 teachers, and feed and house many of the hundreds of low-paid full-time TM workers. These persons are classified as "volunteers," according to movement lawyers, so that their room and board are not taxable.

The fees also pay mortgages and rent on TM-owned or leased properties across the country. And they are used to provide free European trips for TM teachers, about a \$1-million subsidy in fiscal 1974.

According to TM financial statements, the World Plan Executive Council-U.S. also contributed \$1.9 million to support the Switzerland-based International Transcendental Meditation movement last year. WPEC-U.S. subsidized Maharishi International University in fiscal years 1973 and 1974, to the tune of \$2.5 million in grants and interest-free loans.

Since most of the movement's revenues are spent as they come in, very little is in-



Maharishi Mahesh Yogi.

vested with the exception of some short-term certificates of deposit.

Course fees collected at every TM center in the United States are sent to the movement's national headquarters in Los Angeles, and from there divided up this way:

Half goes to the local TM centers to pay expenses and teacher salaries, which are generally modest. Ten per cent is used for printing materials, 10 per cent for national administrative overhead, 15 per cent into an advance training fund for TM teachers' European trips and 15 per cent for expansion.

The TM movement's expanding—and

heavily mortgaged—empire has come to include the following:

• Maharishi International University, formerly Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, being acquired for \$25 million. MIU was established in 1972 and was located in Goleta, Calif., until its move in September of last year to Iowa.

• Maharishi European Research University (MERU), established this year at Weggis, Switzerland, with an electroencephalography (EEG) laboratory to investigate "the neurophysiology of enlightenment." MERU's success, a movement press release says, "will be marked by lack of problems in all fields of life and in society as a whole."

Educational Television

• A commercial nonprofit "educational" television station, KSCI Channel 13 in Los Angeles, licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to begin broadcasting 56 hours a week this fall. The TM movement is committed to leasing \$850,000 worth of broadcasting equipment for KSCI. The top staff salary is \$45,000, according to documents filed with the FCC. Much of the programming will be about TM and the theoretical Science of Creative Intelligence.

• Undeveloped parcels of 160 acres in the mountains above Santa Barbara, Calif., and 57 acres in Rusk, Texas.

• A large publishing operation (OMU Press) with four presses and 65 employees, located at Livingston Manor, N.Y.

• Television production studios, audio equipment and a film laboratory, with equipment worth a total of \$2 million, also at Livingston Manor. World Plan Television Productions, according to movement literature, ships more than 1,000 hours of video cassettes monthly to TM centers around the world, has produced more than 200 tapes for Maharishi International University and duplicated about 10,000 copies of the 33-tape course in "The Science of Creative Intelligence."

• Faded resorts turned into temples of meditation, called "forest academies," including Kichapon Lodge at Lake Tawakoni, Texas, which is leased; the 480-acre Walden Hotel complex at Livingston Manor, N.Y., acquired for \$17 million; Hobbes's, a former big resort in the mountains northeast of San Francisco, bought for \$358,800; a desert health spa east of Los Angeles at San Jacinto, once frequented by movie stars.

• About 375 "city academies," centers for the teaching of TM. Centers in Berkeley, Calif.; Burlington, Vt.; Columbus, Ohio; New Orleans, and Cambridge and Worcester,

Mass., are movement-owned. The rest are leased.

They are called "World Plan Centers" because the movement wants TM to be more than a way to make individuals stress-free, more productive and happier. In January, 1972, the Maharishi declared that the widespread practice of TM could also achieve seven general goals for mankind.

Goals of the World Plan are to develop the full potential of individuals, improve governmental achievements, realize "the highest ideal" of education, eliminate age-old problems of crime "and all behavior that brings unhappiness to the family of man," maximize "intelligent use" of the environment, "bring fulfillment to the economic aspirations of individuals and society," and achieve the "spiritual goals of mankind in this generation."

It is a prescription, TM leaders say, that could solve almost any economic or political system and that does not endorse or reject any.

The World Plan administrative headquarters are in Seelbühl, Switzerland, but reports in Switzerland, France and Spain have been rented out-of-season to house Maharishi and his followers who receive his personal instruction in teaching the ancient technique.

Maharishi said to mean "Great Teacher" in Sanskrit is said to be in his 60s, the product of an affluent Indian family of military caste and a formal university education in physics.

Maharishi says that he learned TM from the late Jai Guro Dev, to whom he has referred as "His Divinity," during several years spent in the Himalayas. To keep the teaching "pure," Maharishi and his movement maintain only specially trained TM teachers can impart the technique and bestow the proper meaningful word, called a "mantra," on each meditator. It is the mental repetition of the "mantra" during 20-minute meditations daily that is supposed to produce positive effects.

The TM movement is "not at all democratic," according to "National Media Representative" Peter Black. "Maharishi is very conservative. He believes in a strong military, a hierarchical structure."

Maharishi's retinue includes about 235 independently wealthy young adults, mostly Americans, who "hang around in a kind of studentship atmosphere," according to Mr. Black. They are also dispatched by Maharishi around the world at their own expense spreading the word about TM and pursuing the goal of one World Plan Center for every

Maharishi has no legal, official or paid relationship with the U.S. TM movement, which operates under the corporate umbrella of World Plan Executive Council-U.S. But whenever there is a disagreement, according to Bart Walton, who worked for several months in the U.S. headquarters in Los Angeles, Maharishi is reached through the movement's telex network in Switzerland and asked to resolve the dispute.

Year of Fulfillment

As the TM movement began to mushroom, Maharishi declared 1972 the Year of the World Plan, 1973 the Year of Action for the World Plan, last year the Year of Achievement for the World Plan and this year the Year of Fulfillment for the World Plan.

This untimely timetable is based on the belief that 1 per cent of the population meditating will have a salutary impact on the rest, which his followers call "the Maharishi effect."

This effect was demonstrated, TM leaders say, by a survey of 240 U.S. cities where at least 1 per cent are meditators: crime dropped an average of 17 per cent. To sell TM, the Science of Creative Intelligence, and the World Plan, the movement combines Eastern tradition with Western technology. The marketing approach involves extensive use of color videotape cassettes, books and pamphlets, records such as "Something Good Is Happening" by "The Natural Tendency," posters and pictures of Maharishi and his late teacher, Jai Guro Dev, suitable for wall-hanging, or desktop display.

The TM movement employs no outside public relations firm. It does not have to. Its high-end sales force includes teachers, full-time TM centers, and sales coordinators, who talk in terms of "spiritual initiation" goals.

And the movement has another mechanism for expansion: teacher training is a required course for all students at Maharishi International University.

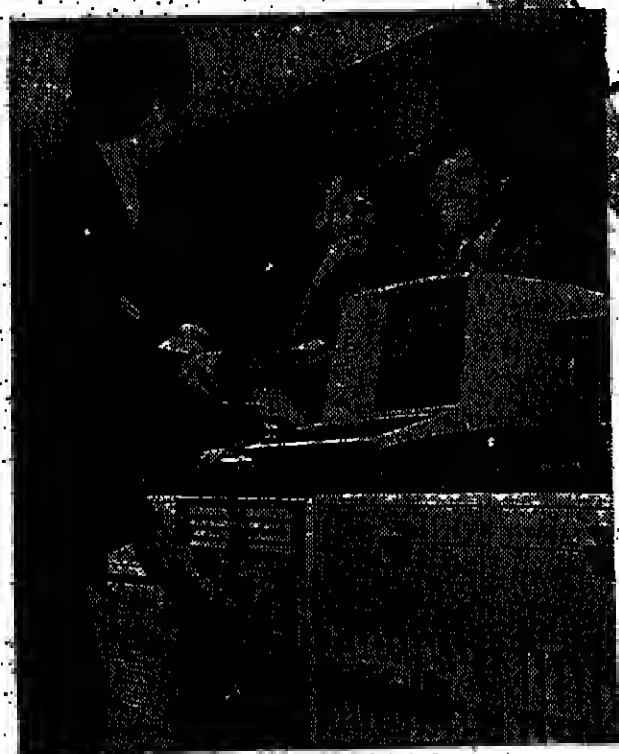
Those in charge of the far-flung TM empire are mostly young, in their mid-20s to early 30s, and entrusted with responsibilities normally reserved for older people. Jerry Jarvis, a former reporter-editor for Congressional Quarterly in Washington and president of the World Plan Executive Council-U.S., is at 41 one of the oldest of the paid staff.

Many of the corporate trustees, however, are older men of means with established careers outside the movement in science, business or academia.

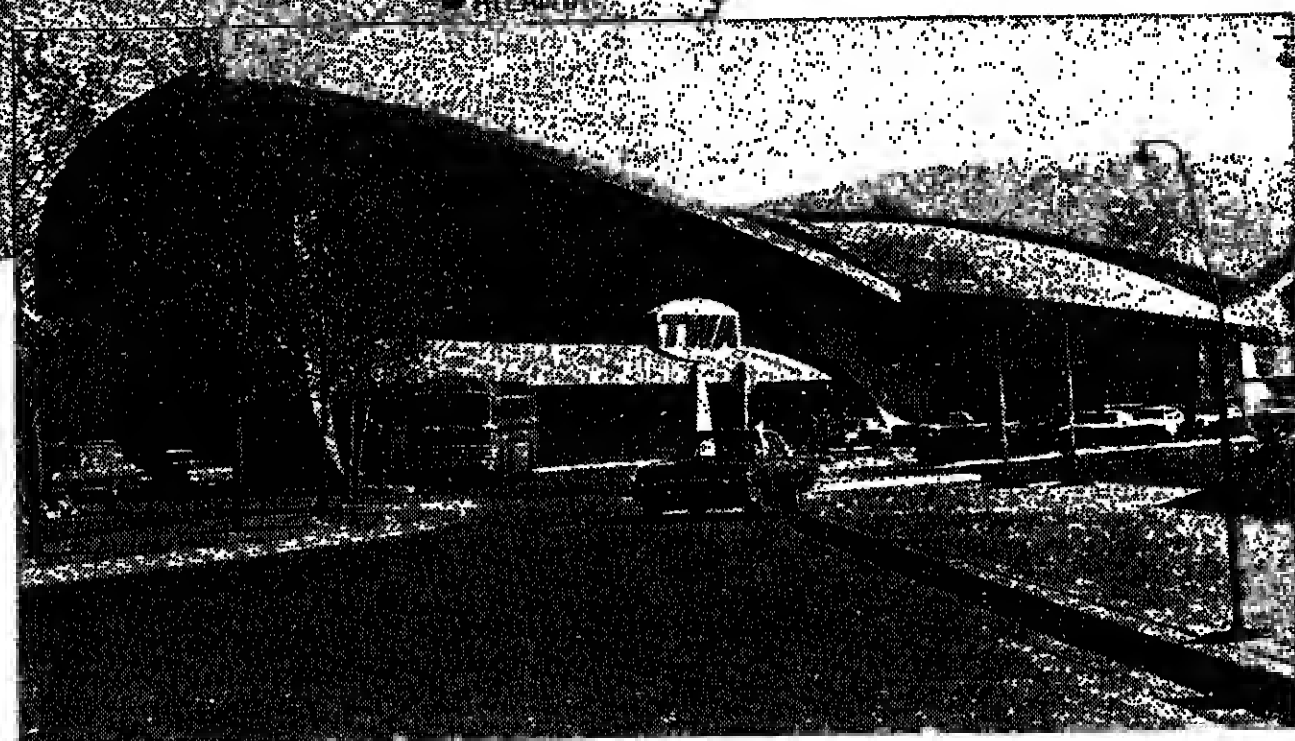
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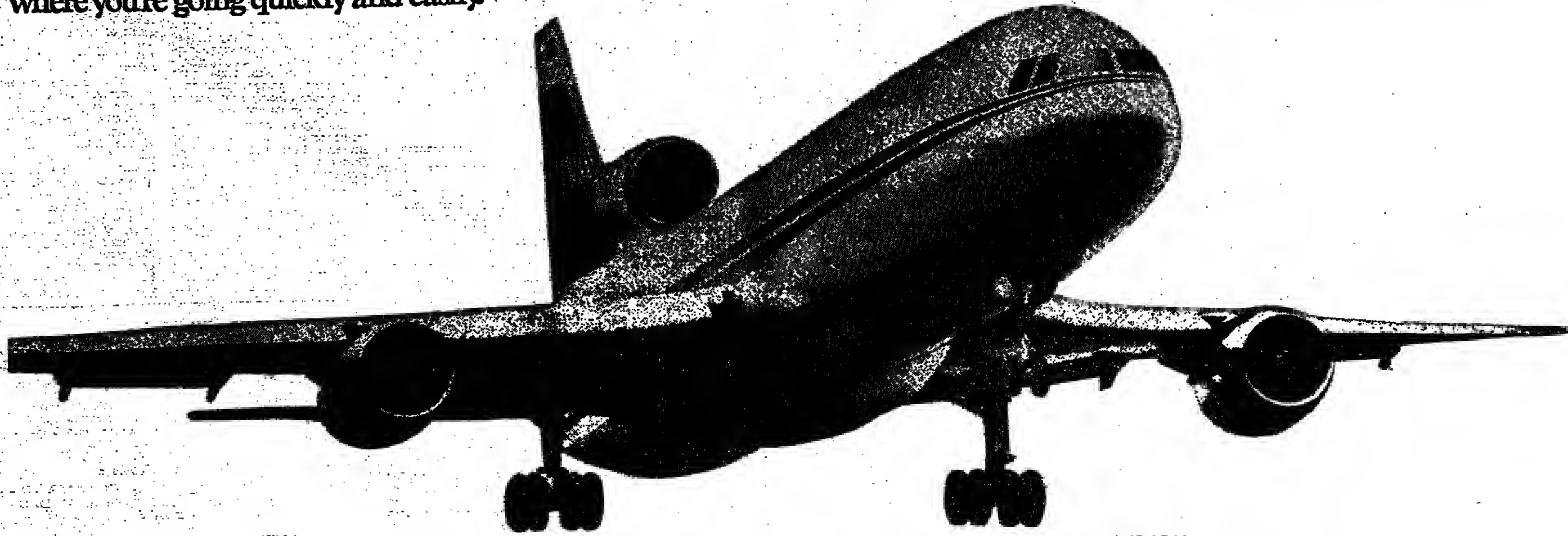


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The New York Domino

Whatever may be thought of the domino theory with respect to international politics, there are many mentions of it lately in the field of international economics. And much of the discussion revolves about New York City, whose towering skyline and toppling fiscal position give both dramatic effect and financial plausibility to the domino metaphor.

For a variety of reasons, economic and political, the Ford administration has sought to walk on the other side of the road past the wounded metropolis. New York City's plight served as a warning against unsound fiscal policies as well as a come-uppance for that Baghdad-on-the-Hudson which is, in varying degrees, envied and disliked by much of the rest of the United States. Mr. Ford could elicit applause in Middle America by criticism of New York; his secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Simon, could cite it as an example of what he was trying to avoid in Washington.

But Gov. Hugh Carey of New York knew that his office had certain direct responsibilities in the case of the city—and he is learning that state bonds are beginning to feel the impact of the city's dilemma. Mayors of other cities in the nation recognize that much of what applies to New York's situation also affects them: shifts in population from inner cities to suburban areas; escalating costs of civic services (complicated if not compounded by increasing unionization of city employees); the acute problem of high relief costs and a more restricted property tax base. So

Mr. Simon, while still restricting federal intervention in the problem to a "study" of the situation, has been compelled to admit that the New York City crisis may have "psychological effects" that could produce a "domino effect" upon the general market for government bonds.

Moreover, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has developed the international implications of the New York City case to Mr. Ford, Mr. Simon and Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. He pointed out that the collapse of such banks as the Franklin National, of Long Island, and the Herstatt Bank of Cologne had broad repercussions; if a similar fate overtook New York City, the ripples would be wider, higher and more destructive in the world.

All of this might have been foreseen in Washington long before matters reached their present gravity. If the world is—as more and more recognize today, and as the United States is making a central part of its policy—interdependent, surely the United States, despite its federal system, cannot be regarded as a congeries of isolated fiscal communities, which must be made to bear the fruits of their own ineptitude or the results of national and state policies in isolation. The fact that New York City is the major financial and cultural center of the United States and, through the presence of the United Nations, a true world capital, is less important in this respect than the intertwining of economic interest that makes every city a vital part of a whole nation.

Lisbon: Still in Crisis

There was never a chance that either the Portuguese Communists and their military allies or the tiny but militant factions even further to the left would accept without struggle the momentous events of the last few weeks that have turned the country back toward moderation, and democracy. In all probability, the far left has lost its chance to take over Portugal; but the unrest in Lisbon of the past few days gives warning of the mischief it still can generate, particularly in the armed forces.

Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo acted clumsily when he ordered troops to occupy Lisbon radio and television stations in an effort to end a near-monopoly of far left control over the stations, which in some cases the Communists had seized by force. Some of the soldiers had obviously been indoctrinated by the far left; others were unsophisticated enough to be won over by the Communist argument that they were being used to destroy freedom of the airwaves, rather than to insure fair play.

In any event, the spectacle of soldiers seizing either newspapers or broadcasting stations evokes grim memories; and the whole operation was not only easy to discredit but quickly became a public exhibition of the deep divisions still existing

inside certain sectors of the armed forces. Adm. Azevedo's top priority is clearly the reimposition of discipline throughout the military and the setting out of clear lines of authority, especially in the volatile Lisbon area.

The Communists were shorn of undue power in the government with the ouster of Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves as premier and in the armed forces by the ascendancy of strongly anti-Communist officers in a revamped military council. In the labor unions, they have lost ground steadily to democratic forces through free elections. It is mostly their monopoly of important press and broadcasting facilities in Lisbon that enables them still to harass and obstruct the moderate military-civilian coalition government.

Such obstructionism is dangerous primarily because it diverts the energies of the government from economic problems that have grown to staggering proportions during 17 months of drift, indecision and reckless nationalization of industries. The Communists cannot govern but, ironically, they and their allies might still be capable of fueling a chaos out of which the return of a rightist dictatorship—which they profess to fear—could become a possibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Intelligence Inquiry

The agreement between the White House and the House Select Committee on Intelligence barring unilateral release of classified information indicates that the nation's vital intelligence operations can be protected while Congress effectively investigates abuses, violations of the law and efficiency of intelligence procedures.

Some damage to the country's image abroad and even to national security interests may be inevitable as the Senate and House investigations proceed; but that is a price that evidently must be paid at this time if the nation's multiple intelligence organizations—and the high administration officials who have supervised them—are to be thoroughly examined with an eye to improvement of practices and procedures in the future.

Few responsible citizens would challenge the need for an American intelligence service, the best in fact that can be shaped.

Congress now has an opportunity to take part in the restructuring of the American intelligence community and, even more important, of its own future role in providing oversight. What is needed is a single joint committee of both houses of Congress that can exercise the kind of power and discretion that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has during most of its years of existence.

Recent legislation unfortunately requires six separate committees of Congress—and about 50 congressmen and, probably, twice that number of aides—to be informed of every covert activity that the CIA undertakes. There is no rational need for this procedure or for revelations to be made about the details of intelligence organizations or methods—including identification of sources and agents—that could enable possible adversaries to outwit them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Indonesia and Timor

Developments in Timor can no longer be left to drag on, as the sufferings of the people continue to increase and the burden for Indonesia continues to become heavier. And now Fretilin, with its propaganda agitation, has managed to harm Indonesia's image by manipulation of facts resulting in a demonstration against the Indonesian embassy in Canberra.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

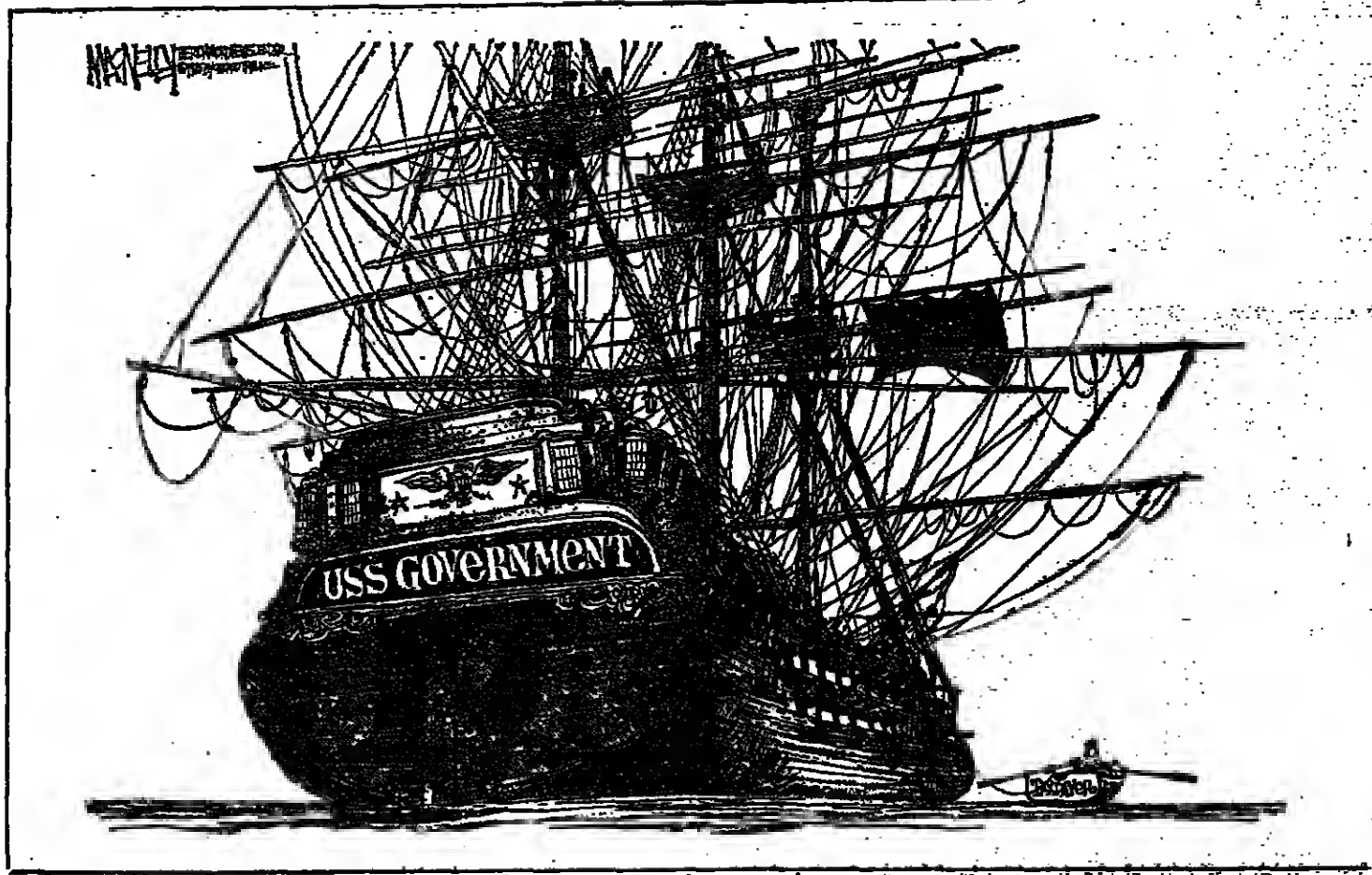
October 6, 1900

PARIS.—The Temps newspaper states that the prefect of police is about to make new regulations for the force in the city. The use of bicycles, which has been adopted as an experiment, is to be made general, and short trousers are to be substituted for the sword bayonets hitherto worn by the gentlemen in blue. The by-ones will, however, be kept in the stations, ready for use if the need arises.

Fifty Years Ago

October 6, 1925

WASHINGTON.—If simplified spelling of English is adopted, it will soon become the universal language and go a long way toward establishing world peace. Mrs. La Fontaine, wife of the vice-president of the Belgian Senate and a delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union in session here, said today. It is important that English spelling approximate the pronunciation of practically every word to become universal.



The Glory of America: No Memory

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The news of violence and even vengeance has been so much with us in recent days—nation against nation, class against class, religion against religion—that the ancient hatreds and feuds of the past almost seem to dominate the present and mock the future.

More senseless killings in Ireland and in Lebanon. Ideological struggles for power in Portugal, Spain and Italy. Bitter battles between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, and continuing animosity between Jew and Arab, Hindu and Moslem, Protestant and Catholic from Ulster to India and Pakistan.

All this has depressed Washington, which has other depressing worries of its own, but the arrivals here in the last few days of the Emperor of Japan and the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic remind us of the possibility of forgiveness and peace.

Thirty years after the last world war, there must still be many American families that feel anguished by the loss of their men and women, but there is no general hatred or bitterness in the United States toward either Japan or Germany, not even much surprise at seeing the same Emperor of Japan laying a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Roosevelt warned us, but America forgot to remember.

Endless Analysis

We are living in an age of endless psychological analysis in which the American character has taken a terrible beating, especially from its own critics. In the years of Vietnam and Watergate, it has been accused of committing or plotting everything from mass murder to nuclear starvation, and nobody who has followed the evidence of these two appalling events can read the record without a shudder.

Yet, when every fair charge or indictment is admitted, it has to be said that never in the history of human civilization has a victorious nation treated its enemies with more compassion and generosity than the United States toward Germany and Japan after the Second World War. The Japanese Emperor and the German Chancellor have been reminding us that this is also part of the record of our time.

What is also clear from the record is that the American habit of burying the past paid off, not only for Germany and Japan but also for the United States and the rest of the world. The Allied policy of reparations and revenge after the First World War was a disaster that led to the Second World War and the enfeeblement of Western civilization, and the country continues to harbor Communist sympathies.

The U.S. policy of reconstruction after the Second World War, in contrast, has turned even a

divided Germany and an amputated Japan into the most powerful economic forces in Europe and Asia, and has at least kept alive the hope of a new world order.

It is interesting and significant that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt came to the United States this time not to praise us, like the Japanese Emperor, but to lecture us. The record of the past was admirable, he said, but our economic policies and our cooperation with other major economic powers were "too restrictive."

Our interest rates were too high, he insisted, creating problems not only in the economic recovery of the United States, but impeding the development of the rest of the free world. For the first time in history, the nations, he said, had a chance to create "an indivisible world economy," for trouble in one area affected all other areas.

He seemed even more concerned than President Ford about the economic plight of New York City. "I think it ought to be taken as a very serious international problem," he said. "It is very much of interest for the economic psychology of the economic world. I don't want to dramatize it, but I really wish that it is not going to dramatize the feelings of economic subjects outside the United States."

Let's Get Going

Schmidt talked not only as an equal, but in the optimistic idiom of the old America. Let's get going, he urged. To deal with the monetary problems of the world, an economic meeting of the leaders of the United States, West Germany, Japan, France and Britain, now in preparation, was "needed" what was needed.

This is the emerging spirit that has come out of Washington's long struggle from the

Marshall Plan and Bretton Woods to Henry Kissinger's latest efforts to avoid war in the Middle East and find a common policy for the energy crisis—to create a new cooperating order among the nations.

Japan is more willing to go along now, having discovered in the oil embargo that there was no effective national remedy to the economic future other than cooperation with the United States and Western Europe.

But the pathfinder in this effort for over a quarter-century now has not been the Soviet Union or the allies in Western Europe, but the United States, and by the leaders of both parties. It is Washington that has taken the lead in economic revival, arms control, the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and the distribution of food—and this probably should be remembered while we continue emphasizing our shortcomings.

In the Wake of Harry Truman

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—The Truman Doctrine is dead as a doornail in Greece and Turkey, the area it embraced. Although Washington still intends to defend the two countries against attack, the fact is little appreciated and any vestiges of popular gratitude are gone.

While the Cyprus cancer is responsible for this sad fact, U.S. policy has been disastrously inept. Any policy that manages to offend all parties concerned—the Greeks, the Turks and both linguistic groups of Cypriots—has little to commend it.

And when congressional lobbyists, subjected to emotional pressures and biased information, get into the act while the U.S. President says the Greeks should be grateful that Turkish aggressiveness caused the unanticipated junta's downfall, trouble is compounded.

As a result, anti-Americanism runs strong among the Greek people today, deliberately encouraged by left-wing elements and fanned by a wildly irresponsible Athens press. And this anti-Americanism is closely related to a nasty anti-NATO sentiment.

High Profile

Washington, belatedly aware of its mistake in maintaining an irritating high profile here during the time of the colonels, has now ended its silly home-porting arrangement for Sixth Fleet destroyers in the Athens area and drastically shrunk Air Force facilities around the capital. U.S. installations today are under Greece's flag and titular command.

But the one strategic base in Greece, the Suda Bay network in Crete. This is vital to the Sixth Fleet and the Atlantic's Mediterranean position.

Last spring, three days after a visit by the Soviet military attaché, a violent campaign began to force out foreign bases there. Fake stories were planted in the press alleging that the United States, Britain and Israel were conspiring to pry Crete away from Greece.

Popular hostility was excited in an island which, because of its old liberal party bias, is traditionally cool to a Caramanlis government anyway. Some U.S. residents of Crete have been urged to move.

Cabinet ministers contend this trend is inspired by Communism. It runs counter to government hopes to patch up relations with Washington and retain valid ties to NATO.

In relations between Washington and Athens the Greek government is ahead of the mood of the Greek people although it can't move further until the ugly Cyprus crisis is settled. The only foreign observers invited to recent maneuvers in Thessalonica were American. A U.S. Marine battalion held effective exercises last month in the Peloponnese.

This government wants to maintain the closest links acceptable by public opinion with both the United States and NATO. But it feels it must avoid attacks from the leftist opposition and also from the Greek lobby in Washington whose understanding of political reality here is dismal.

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Yet such a dramatic demand is most unlikely. It is more probable this country will seek to keep quiet in NATO councils and avoid emphasizing its participation in every sense, even refraining from sending its defense minister to the next ministerial meeting. While the government and armed forces wish to preserve alliance ties, they realize such a policy runs counter to present public emotion.

Thus there is an inherent contradiction these days between the situation here and in Turkey. Greece has a strong civilian government which dominates the military but is braked by popular prejudices. Turkey has a weak civilian government which is dominated by the military and braked by lack of political support. Both the United States and NATO are caught in the middle and, right now, have no idea which way to turn.

ANTHONY VAN ZWAREN, Braine-la-Croix, Belgium.

Oliver Sipple
Just as there are disturbed, deluded people, so there are fine and true humans such as Oliver Sipple, former marine, who, without second thought to his own safety, involuntarily struck away this half-mad woman's aim and so saved our President. Without innumerable millions like Oliver Sipple, America could not survive the vicious propaganda and attacks both from so-called "friends" and admitted foes. Give me the latter. Men like Oliver Sipple will know what to do whenever the time comes.
A.C. KOHL, Juan-les-Pins, France.

Anti-Franco Chorus: Some Missed Notes

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—It is hard to go for very long these days without thinking of James Burnham's masterpiece "Suicide of the West." That is a book elaborating the same thesis in a way. A novel by the Frenchman Jean Raspail, which treats of a kind of amphibious invasion of the southern coast of France by a hazy, indistinct, and somewhat overpopulated and plague-ridden hinterland, and the drama becomes: will France resist. It is called "The Camp of the Saints," and it might just as well have been called "Suicide of the West."

The chorus of that plot has been singing very loudly in recent days, ever since a military court sentenced to death 11 Spaniards for murder. Gen. Franco committed six of the sentences for extenuating circumstances, e.g. two of the girls were pregnant. The others he had taken over and sentenced to a firing squad. It was not enough in the United States, where reports of the executions were as lurid as though it was Edith Cavell they were shooting. In Europe, you would have thought that Franco was executing five of our Lord's 12 apostles for the sin of going about the world preaching faith, hope and charity.

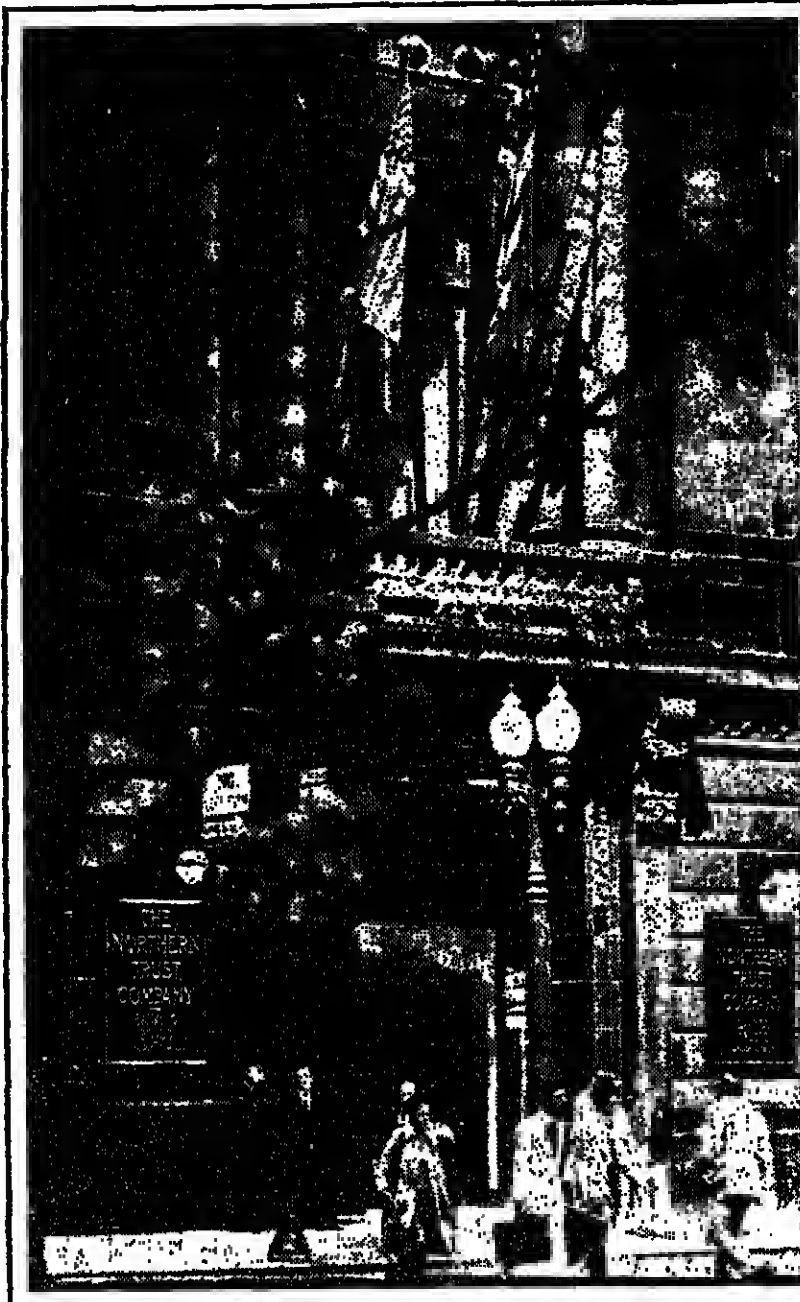
One does wish that the Holy See would stop interfering in these matters. This is the third time now that I can remember. He has the power, unchallenged in the Catholic community, to declare that capital punishment is a mortal sin, for certain kinds of crime. But I do not see why the Pope makes no gesture against Catholic France for guillotining assorted criminals (some 10 in the past 10 years) who kill people while protesting a revolution of Spaniards who kill people.

The only generic distinction one can come up with is that in Spain the murders were "political murders." So? I cannot see that the victims—simple policemen—were in any way affected by the distinction. And I do not see that a state should consider that anyone within its borders is a political enemy. A political motive should be treated more gently than someone who kills somebody while robbing a bank. The argument, as a matter of fact, is entirely in the other direction. The principal corporate responsibility of the state is to guard itself: *salus publica suprema lex*. Attempts on civil authority are attempts on civil order. And this statement is a generally safe one to make. One wishes that Spaniards were regularly popped off by heroic assassins. But one cannot expect that those who are caught will go unpunished. Why didn't the legation in Europe rise up in protest against the public execution of the assassin of King Faisal? Probably because they were afraid they'd have to pay more for the gas they use up protesting to towns to make their protests.

President Eisenhower of Mexico, who is doing his best these days to sound like Algeria's Boumedienne, proposed expelling Spain from the United Nations. It is safe for somebody like Eisenhower to say that kind of thing because he is used to being ignored. When in 1960 some of the students of the same country got a little restless, he ordered to his commandos who did their work not against convicted murderers, but, *avant l'heure*, against waves of students, killing hundreds. Even today, the exact figure is a military secret.

Franco has executed eight people in 14 years. Almost two years ago, the revolutionaries executed the premier. How many policemen and other innocents would have been dead if the law had not been enforced? Let France, which averages one new republic every 20 years as a result of the failure of the preceding one, prescribe for itself and Germany, which should have executed Hitler and spared the lives of 30 million Europeans and Americans. Great Britain has come a long way since she used to execute schoolboys for stealing anything in excess of the value of one shilling. But the hangman, so drastically missed in England, is keeping his rope limber against the day when people there begin in earnest shooting down British policemen. I do not doubt that even now a convicted terrorist caught exploding hand grenades in hotel lobbies would be gladly strung up by the British people if they had their way. Franco would have the grace to remain silent.

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Halliburton Company

4 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due September 15, 1987

Redemption Date: October 15, 1975

Conversion Rights Expire: October 15, 1975

Halliburton Company, a Delaware Corporation (the Company), would like to remind holders of Debentures that all of the Debentures have been called for redemption on October 15, 1975, and that as a consequence of such redemption, the right to convert Debentures into shares of Halliburton Company Common Stock will expire at the close of business on October 15, 1975.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT REDEMPTION

Halliburton Common Shares into which one \$1,000 Debenture may be converted	Market Value of Halliburton Common Shares into which one \$1,000 Debenture is convertible	Redemption Price
7.575 Shares	\$1,234.75	\$1,036.25

\$1,000 Principal Amount	7.575 Shares	\$1,234.75	\$1,036.25
4 1/2% Halliburton Debenture due 1987			

- The conversion price is \$132 per share. Cash based on the market value will be paid for fractional shares.
- Based on September 16, 1975, closing price of \$163 per share.
- Includes 3 1/2% premium and accrued interest from September 15, 1975, to date of redemption, October 15, 1975.

FAILURE TO ACT

Debentureholders who do not convert or sell their Debentures through usual brokerage facilities prior to the close of business on October 15, 1975, will be entitled to receive only the redemption price and interest accrued to October 15, 1975 as shown in the table. No interest will accrue on the Debentures after October 15, 1975.

HALLIBURTON COMMON STOCK

Based on current prices, the market value of the shares of Common Stock into which the Debentures are convertible is significantly greater than the redemption price (including accrued interest) which would be received on surrender of the Debentures for redemption. It will continue to be advantageous to convert so long as the market price of Halliburton Common Stock is at least \$137 or more per share. From January 1, 1975 through September 16, 1975, the price of Halliburton Common Stock sold on the New York Stock Exchange ranged from a high of \$189 per share to a low of \$115 per share.

For the convenience of debentureholders, the Company has made available a Letter of Transmittal which may be used to accompany Debentures surrendered for conversion or redemption. Additional copies of the Letter of Transmittal may be obtained from the Paying and Conversion Agents at the addresses specified below.

Paying and Conversion Agents	Paying and Conversion Agents	Paying and Conversion Agents
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Corporate Trust Department 13 Broad Street New York, New York 10015	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 33 Lombard Street London EC3P 3BH England	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 14, Place Vendôme Paris 1, France
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 14, Place Vendôme Paris 1, France	Bank Mess & Hope NV P.O. Box 293 Amsterdam 1000 The Netherlands	Bank Mess & Hope NV P.O. Box 293 Amsterdam 1000 The Netherlands
	Sanca Morgan Vowwiler S.p.A. Milan, Italy	Sanca Morgan Vowwiler S.p.A. Milan, Italy
	Banque Rothschild 21 Rue La Fayette Boite Postale 304 Paris 9, France	Banque Rothschild 21 Rue La Fayette Boite Postale 304 Paris 9, France
	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg Case Postale 1108 Luxembourg	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg Case Postale 1108 Luxembourg

Dated: October 1, 1975
Previous advertisements dated
September 8 and 25, 1975

HALLIBURTON COMPANY
JOHN F. HARRIS
Chairman of the Board

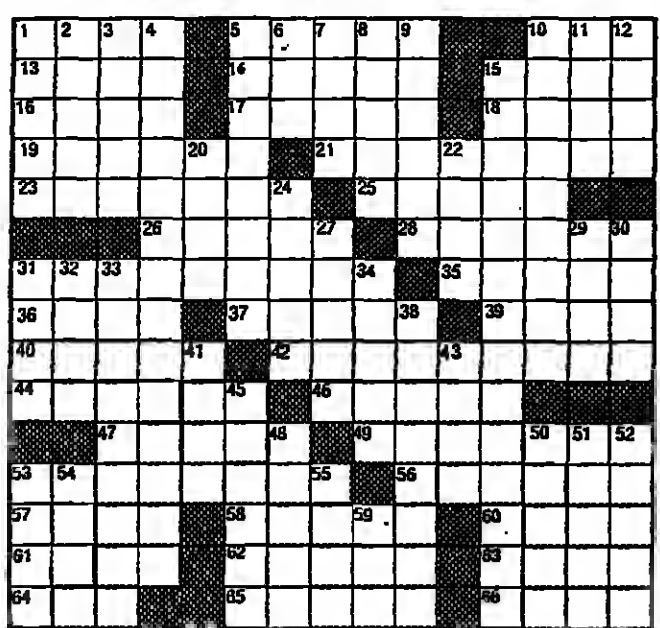
Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Domestic Bonds					Bonds					Bonds					Bonds				
Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last
AbtLab 6 1/2% 77	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/02	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 77	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 78	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 78	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/03	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 79	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 80	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 79	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/04	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 81	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 82	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 80	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/05	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 83	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 84	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 81	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/06	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 85	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 86	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
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AbtLab 6 1/2% 06	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/31	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 35	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 36	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 07	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/32	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 37	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 38	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 08	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/33	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 39	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 40	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 09	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/34	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 41	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 42	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 10	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/35	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 43	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 44	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 11	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/36	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 45	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 46	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 12	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/37	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 47	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 48	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 13	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/38	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 49	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 50	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 14	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/39	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 51	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 52	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 15	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/40	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 53	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 54	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 16	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/41	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 55	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 56	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 17	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/42	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 57	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 58	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 18	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/43	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 59	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 60	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 19	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/44	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 61	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 62	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 20	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/45	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 63	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 64	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 21	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/46	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 65	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 66	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 22	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/47	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 67	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 68	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 23	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/48	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 69	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 70	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 24	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/49	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 71	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 72	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 25	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/50	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 73	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 74	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 26	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/51	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 75	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 76	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 27	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/52	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 77	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 78	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 28	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/53	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 79	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 80	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 29	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Comp 7/20/54	1	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 81	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	GenTel 6 1/2% 82	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
AbtLab 6 1/2% 30	10	99 1/2	99 1/2	9															

-By WILL Wenz

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Immense	49 Gets married, a la Winchell	12 Indulge to the full	
5 Swamp	53 Discourses publicly	15 Gradually	
10 Brit legislators	56 Afghan native	20 Put away	
13 Girl's name	57 Emanation	22 Ancient kingdom	
14 Spy	58 Hoiat	24 Rock debris	
15 Coin in Naples	60 French actor	27 Tillers	
16 Recedes	61 Jacques	29 Addict	
17 Russian marten	61 Same: Lat.	30 Cries from Tabby	
18 Monogram: Abbr.	62 Caruso, for one	31 Heartbeat recordings: Abbr.	
19 Turmoil	63 Told a story	32 Old unit of weight	
21 "Come up and see me ____"	64 ____ Sea	33 Drunk	
23 Arabs and Hebrews	65 Glasses, for short	34 Govt. bureaux	
25 Trappers' prizes	66 Eagle	38 Footwear	
26 Kind of song		41 ____ -Coburg	
28 Powder	1 Planet	43 Jar	
31 Given authority	2 What some repenters do	45 Pleasure boats	
35 River of France	3 Kind of window	48 Excessive	
36 Oven	4 Run away	50 Preside at a meeting	
37 Takes out	5 Won control of	51 Corroded	
39 Made a fast exit	6 Long ____	52 Nasty	
40 Insects	7 Umbrella peris	53 Poker holding	
42 Bargaining-table	8 Sailing boat	54 Rough	
translators	9 Bather's wear	56 Rational	
44 Small art	10 Very small	59 Grammar case: Abbr.	
46 Moonshine gear	11 Partner of a proper		
47 ____ Raiser			



	C	F		C	F		
ALGAEVE	23	72	Fair	MADRID	29	68	Fair
ANTWERP	16	61	Cloudy	MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
ARREDA	19	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	73	Cloudy
ATHENS	24	78	Cloudy	MOSCOW	7	43	Fair
BARCELONA	26	79	Fair	MUNICH	11	82	Overcast
BELGRADE	17	65	Cloudy	NEW YORK	24	72	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	64	Rain	NICE	24	78	Overcast
BRUSSELS	16	61	Overcast	OSLO	16	78	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	67	Cloudy	PARIS	15	82	Cloudy
CAGARI	16	61	Unavailable	PARIS	15	84	Rain
CASABLANCA	22	75	Fair	ROME	27	31	Variable
COPENHAGEN	13	39	Rain	ST. PETERSBURG	10	84	Overcast
COSTA RICA SOL.	16	61	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG	10	84	Overcast
DUBLIN	16	61	Rain	TETEN	—	—	Unavailable
DUNBIRN	17	68	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	31	Fair
FLORENCE	22	75	Cloudy	TOKYO	27	31	Cloudy
FLORENCE	22	75	Rain	VENICE	10	66	Cloudy
GENEVA	14	67	Cloudy	VIENNA	14	87	Cloudy
HELSINKI	8	46	Cloudy	WARSAW	11	82	Rain
HONG KONG	23	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10	61	Cloudy
LAHORE	23	72	Cloudy				
LISBON	19	66	Fair				
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	11	82	Fog				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada 44 INTO GALT: others at 1200 GMT.)

Closing Prices Oct. 3, 1927

Inc. a/c	Bid	Asked	Apollis	3,64	3.99	Revere	9,516.47
Securities	Dreyfus Corp.	1,081.05	Cum B1	1,081.05	Rock	4,125.42	
have been	Equit	3,774.03	Cum B2	3,774.03	Safeco Emf.	7,046.77	
(value)	Large	1,000.00	Cum C1	1,000.00	Shawmut	4,125.42	
(change)	AS	9.98	Cum K1	6,444.75	Seafair Emf.	1,000.00	
Friday.	Thld	10,011.27	Cum K2	7,811.52	Sheld. Emf.	11,721.00	
Bid	Thld	10,011.27	Cum K3	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Asked	EGE Fd	3.74	Cum L1	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
GE Ind	5,05	4.11	Cum L2	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Grd	3.54		Cum L3	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ind	3.54		Cum L4	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ins	6.19		Cum L5	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Inv	3.54		Cum L6	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Dividrs	3.54		Cum L7	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Shr	3.54		Cum L8	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Unv	3.54		Cum L9	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L10	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L11	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L12	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L13	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L14	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L15	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L16	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L17	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L18	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L19	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L20	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L21	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L22	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
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Ed	3.54		Cum L31	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L32	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L33	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L34	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L35	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L36	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L37	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L38	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L39	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L40	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L41	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L42	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L43	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L44	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L45	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L46	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L47	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L48	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L49	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L50	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L51	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	
Ed	3.54		Cum L52	1,201.52	Sid. Emf.	1,261.00	

SA



THE ROMANTIC JOURNEY

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THOMAS COOK began as a temperance crusader and an evangelist preacher. In his second career as the father of modern tourism, he offered his flocks the intoxication of travel and the combined heaven and hell of strange lands. He must have been one of the most opportune men in the history of Britain. For he knows that "To the classed and aristocratic of the Victorian mind the sea represented something mysterious, boundless, reaching out wider and wider into eternal truths and eternal progress."

Charlotte Brome, seeing the sea for the first time, was "quite overpowered so that she could not speak," and Hazlitt's reaction was "a strange ponderous riddle, that we can neither penetrate nor grasp in our comprehension." It was the development of railroads that made it possible for Cook to offer such spiritually expansive experiences. On his first excursions, there were open, uncovered trains in which the sides were covered with root and hot ash. But they were cheap enough to offer the poor of the industrial cities an alternative to the gin shop, which was almost their only form of recreation.

By 1851, Cook was able to deliver some 165,000 souls to London to see the great exhibition of that year. Soon he had put the Continent within easy reach, by supplying the many separately run railway lines that had formerly bedeviled travelers.

Under his guidance, parties ascended Swiss mountains, "symbol of man's eternal and successful struggle to climb ever upwards." To the exaltation provided by the mountain itself, Victorian romantics added poetry readings on the peaks.

For the love of topography and chocolate of Switzerland, Cook moved on to the cultural and architectural splendors of Italy. When Italian promises proved to be less precise than those of the

Swiss and the tour men found themselves visiting 22 rooms, the respectable Cook, at a palace for \$500. What lost in profits, he gained in reputation.

While his sympathies were with the poor, Cook found his dealings were increasingly with the newly created middle class. He had to learn to cope with the affectation and gentility that this class developed in order to distinguish it from the lower orders.

Carping and complaint never been the other signs of tilthy and Cook was even forced to remonstrate with customers, pleading for an "absence of any display of enthusiasm of any kind." Though they felt that they "paid" for the Continent, he to remind them they had bought it.

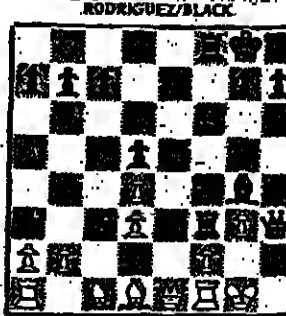
Like all Evangelists, Cook had his work out but for him, fenders of English country, landed gentry and the middle class, severity, and crowding for hunting. Earlier British travelers who felt that they "discovered" the Continent, as Burton and Speke discovered the sources of the Nile, repudiated Cook and his clients as vulgar. The first traveler to a place "invariably regarded as second as the backwater of a great and crowding river."

It was part of Cook's genius to realize that a full view of foreign country might effectively discourage all further travel and accordingly he set about protecting his charges against brutal a blast of reality or realism. When the British had descended from his train, a C representative stood by to lead him to a hotel, where he could be "entertained as usual," see nothing but himself in "mirrors" of the dining room. Breakfast on a terrace with view, a morning stroll round town, a boat trip at midday, in the evening a careful selection of indiscretions: This the typical well-Cooked way.

Aided by his son, John M. Cook, and eventually by his grandchildren as well, the patriarch of the Cook empire of the world, like all great fathers, gave one's enjoyment. Egypt, Iceland, America, Africa fell turn to the voracious Victorian appetite for romance. By

By Robert Byrne

The favorite daydream of the Walter Mitty of the game goes something like this: He sits down to face one of the world's top players, produces an opening innovation that spellbinds the renowned theoreticians, creates a brilliant attack that cascades with startling sacrifices and accepts his opponent's resignation with sportsmanlike reserve, all to the thunderous applause of the multitude.



In real life, however, a game that begins with the ideal play of the finest daydream can end with blunders out of a nightmare. That is what happened in the tense encounter between the Brazilian grandmaster Henrique Meckling and Orestes Rodriguez, an international master from Peru, in the Ruy Lopez memorial tournament in Las Palmas, Rodriguez was on the way to a glorious upset, but erred twice to turn his flaming performance to ashes. The almost incalculable Schliemann gambit, 3... P-B4, was branded unsound again and again, only to rise from the ashes with spectacular verve. Judging from the present game, perhaps the unclear alternative 5 P-P3, N-K3, 6 N-N3, P-Q3; 7 P-Q4, P-K3, 8 N-K3; 9 P-N3, Q-O2, 10 Q-K2, O-O; 11 P-P3, R-K1 should get more investigation.

A Moment of Inspiration

However, Meckling was following the latest recommendation of the "Encyclopedia of Chess Openings" in choosing 1... R-B4 and continuing through N-K2 (to dissipate the attack by exchanging). Nonetheless, Rodriguez came up with the idea... Q-B3; in place of the ineffectual 9... Q-O2.

Thus, he was able to start a flashing attack with 11... N-N5!, after which 12 P-E3, B-P1, 13 P-N1, B-KN3; 14 B-P3, R-B4, 15 P-N3, R-K1, Q-E3; 17 K-N1, R-B3 is fatal for White. Also, in this hypothetical line 14 N-B3, B-Q3, 15 R-B, Q-N5 re-

covers too much material for Black.

After Rodriguez's slashing 12... R-P1 and 13... R-N1, Meckling hoped to get a little peace and quiet by 14 P-KN3, but Rodriguez unleashed another sacrifice with 14... N-RP1, shattering the white king's domicile.

A stand-by 16 K-N2 was impossible because of 16... R-B6ch; 17 K-R1, Q-K3ch; 18 P-Q3, R-B4ch; 19 B-B4, P-KN4, which would have given Meckling no recourse against 20... P-N5 mate. Accordingly, Meckling had to submit to the terrible bind resulting from 16... B-N5, 17... Q-R6 and 18... Q-RK1.

Unfortunately, Rodriguez blew the fruits of his scintillating play by the error 19... R-B4. If he played 19... P-KR3, preventing perpetual check and thus readying the crushing 20... R/1-B4, followed by 21... K-R4, Meckling would have been dead. That is the only attempt, 20 B-B4, would have been cut down by 20... R/1xB3; 21 P-R, B-R4 (threatening 22... Q-N5ch and 23... R-R6mate); 22 K-N1, R-B4; 23 P-R, Q-N5; 24 K-N2, B-N3 with a winning ending.

When Rodriguez failed to force Meckling to take a perpetual check by 19... K/1-B4, he got caught by K/1-B4, P-N2, 22 Q-K3ch and so on, he got caught with the loss of a bishop at move 23 and had to resign.

RUY LOPEZ					
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Move	Response	Move	Response	Move	Response
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 N-N	N-N	19 P-Q3	P-K4
2 N-BK3	N-QB3	11 N-B3	N-N5	20 R-Q4	R-BP
3 N-B5	P-B4	12 P-B4	P-N5	21 O-O	P-Q4
4 N-Q5	N-Q5	13 P-B5	R-N5	22 R-R	O-Qch
5 P-Q4	N-BK3	14 P-KN3	K-RP	23 R-N2	O-Kch
6 P-P	P-B4	15 P-B4	P-N5	24 P-B2	R-B
7 N-P	O-O	16 K-N1	P-N5	25 R-Q2	Resigns
8 O-O	P-O4	17 O-K1	O-R0		

Boston, Cincinnati Take 2-0 Playoff Leads

A's Defeated By Veterans

BOSTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Carl Yastrzemski and Rico Petrocelli, the veterans among Boston's youth brigade, hit home runs today to rally the Red Sox to a 6-5 victory over the Oakland A's and take a 2-0 lead in the American League playoffs.

The triumph put the Red Sox one victory away from a berth in the 1975 World Series. The playoffs continue Tuesday night in Oakland.

Yastrzemski and Petrocelli, both long-time Fenway Park heroes and the only players left from Boston's 1967 American League pennant-winners, had the capacity crowd of 35,578 madly cheering.

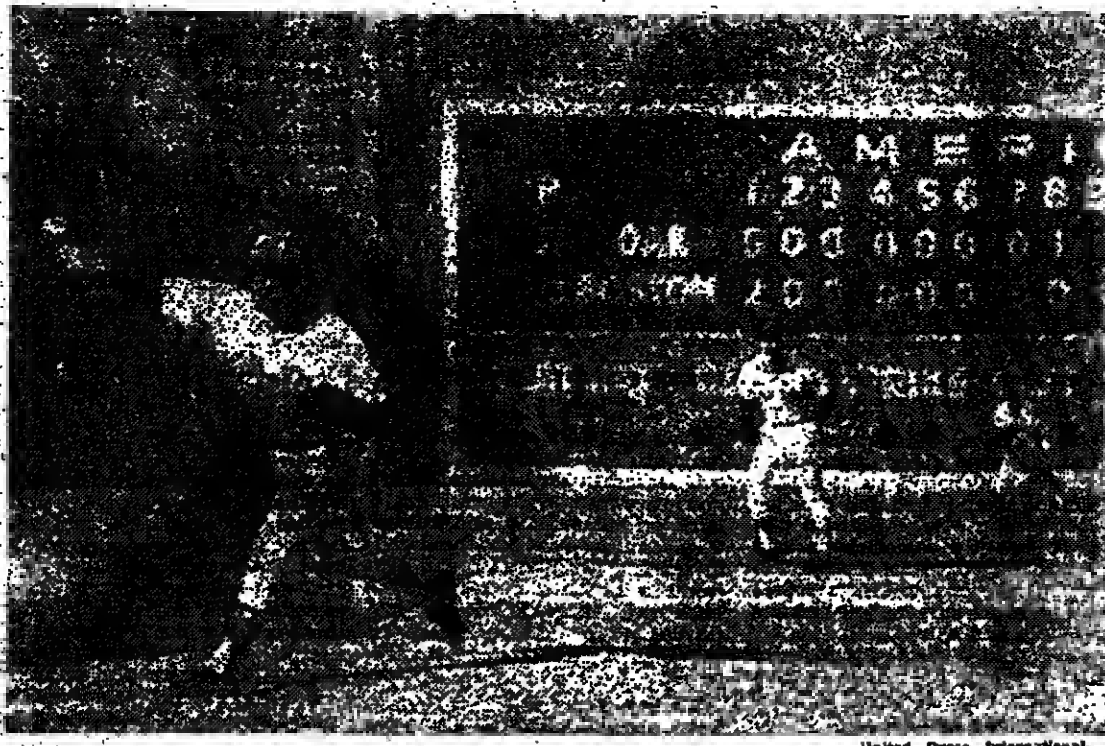
Besides his home run, Yastrzemski hit a runner from left field and scored the deciding run when he doubled in the sixth inning against the A's ace reliever, Rollie Fingers, and then raced home on Carlton Fisk's line-drive single to center.

Petrocelli then tagged Fingers for a home run that sailed into the light tower beyond the left-field wall in the seventh inning.

In yesterday's game, the A's stumbled and bumbled their way to a 7-1 loss. Oakland committed four errors and numerous other miscues while Luis Tiant stymied them on three hits.

Sal Bando and Phil Garner committed two costly errors on routine ground balls in a three-error, two-run first inning and some of their teammates made assorted abnormalities bad plays in the seventh inning when the Red Sox erupted for five runs.

Bill North, the centerfielder, made the only charged error in the seventh, but Cleveland Washington, the left fielder, gave Fred Lynn a two-run double on a fly



Luis Tiant finishes up his three-hitter in the last of the ninth inning against Oakland.

ball that should have been the third out.

"We played very sloppy," said Reggie Jackson, the right fielder who didn't make any errors but made a questionable throw in the second inning. "We looked like a young team. That's the way the Red Sox were supposed to play. It looks like the jolly green giant was cut down a little bit."

The Red Sox didn't play so flawlessly themselves. They made three errors and two of them contributed directly to the A's run in the eighth.

However, Tiant didn't give his defense too many difficult plays to handle. In the first seven innings, the A's didn't hit a ground

ball. They struck out six times and hit fly balls 15 other times, while registering just two singles, the first Joe Rudi's leadoff line drive off Tiant's glove in the fifth.

The entire game was uncharacteristically embarrassing for the A's. They have four more chances, starting today with Vida Blue against Reggie Cleveland, to eradicate that feeling.

American League Playoff Game No. 1									
Oakland	000	010	0	3	4				
Boston	204	000	30x	7	5	3			
National League Playoff Game No. 1									
Pittsburgh	000	000	000	3	2	0			
Cincinnati	012	040	00x	5	11	0			
National League Playoff Game No. 2									
Pittsburgh	000	000	000	3	2	0			
Cincinnati	012	040	00x	5	11	0			

Power, Thefts Beat Pirates

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5 (AP)—Tony Perez charged a two-run homer today and the Cincinnati Reds ran the Pittsburgh Pirates ragged, stealing a record seven bases en route to a 6-1 victory here that gave the Reds a 2-0 lead in the best-of-five National League playoffs.

Tred Newman continued his Riverfront Stadium pitching mastery, taming Pittsburgh's bats in the victory that was achieved by Perez's three RBI and the Reds' ability to run without danger on the Pirate pitchers and their catcher, Manny Sanguillen.

A crowd of 54,753, second largest in Cincinnati history, watched as the Western Division champions pushed the Pirates to the brink of elimination with the seven steals, three more than the previous high in a playoff game. And Joe Morgan set a playoff record with his four steals in the first two games.

The series moves to Pittsburgh for a Tuesday night game, when the Reds will be after their third National League pennant in five years.

Norman, staked to a 2-0 lead on Perez's first-inning homer, limited the Pirates to four hits in a six-inning stint and contributed a sacrifice fly in the sixth inning, when the Reds added two more runs off starter and loser Jim Rooker.

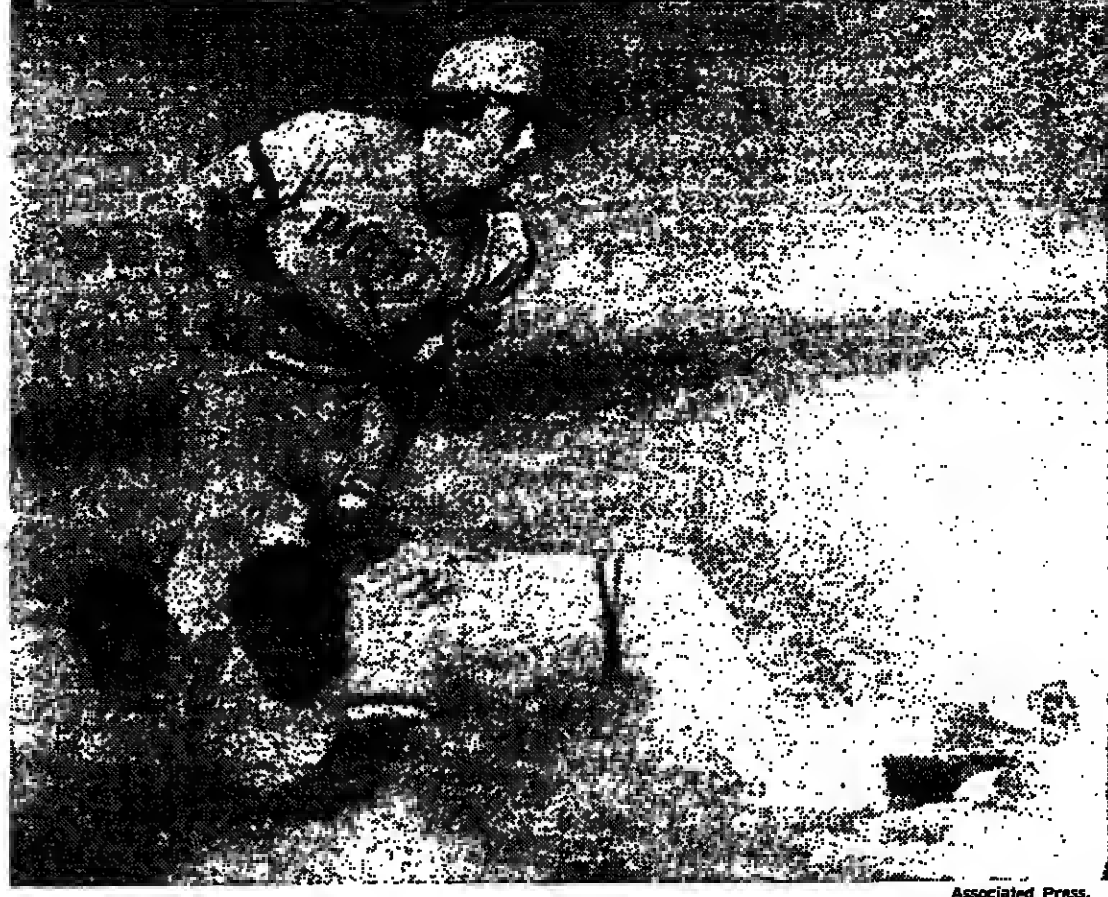
In yesterday's game, the Reds beat the Pirates, 8-2. Morgan, who stole 87 bases in 77 attempts during the summer, stole three in three innings. Perez, who batted in 109 runs, singled home the run that tied the game in the third inning when the Reds took charge. Ken Griffey, who hit 305 this year, doubled off the wall for the two runs that put Cincinnati ahead. And Don Gullett not only pitched the distance but also hit the first home run of his seven-year career.

The first mistake in the three-hour game was made by Gullett. With two outs in the second inning he hit Dave Parker on the arm with a pitch and promptly paid for it. Richie Hebner, doubling home a run and Frank Taylor, who hit only 212 this year, leaped a single over shortstop for another.

In the fifth, the Reds sent seven batters to the plate and four crossed it, thanks to a missed double play. Again, a base on balls triggered things, this time to Perez leading off.

George Foster followed with a single and Dave Concepcion beat out a single to third, leading the bases with nobody out. Then Griffey bounced the ball to Rennie Stennett near second base, but Stennett kicked it around a while and the Pirates got only one out while the Reds got one run.

Another scored when Cesar Geronimo flied to center for the second out, and then game Gullett, who should have been No. 3. The Reds had hit 124 home runs this season, none by a pitcher; and Gullett had made 14 hits this season, none over a fence. This time, with John Demery pitching for Pittsburgh, he drove the ball over the leftfield wall for the Reds' final two runs and an 8 to 2 lead, before the game ended at 8 to 3.



UNDERHANDED—Cincinnati's Joe Morgan is safe at third under the attempted tag of Pirates' Richie Hebner in Saturday game. He stole three bases, setting a playoff record.

In NFL Action

Namath Devastates Patriots

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (UPI)—Joe Namath continued his career-long mastery over New England, passing for four touchdowns today to lead the New York Jets to a 34-7 rout of the Patriots.

Playing before a crowd that included Emperor Hirohito of Japan, Namath hit 15 of 31 passes, including TD throws of 3 and 28 yards to Rich Caster and 138 and 4 to Jerome Barkum to boost his career record against New England to 14-3-1.

Jim Plunkett, playing for the first time since undergoing shoulder surgery Sept. 8, was unable to generate a score. New England's lone TD came on a 42-yard pass from third-string quarterback Steve Grogan to rookie tight end Russ Francis.

Carl Garrett also ran six yards for a score for the Jets, now 2-1. New England's loss was its second in three games.

Namath wrecked a Patriot defense that had not given up a TD pass this season, hitting 13 of 16 for 201 yards in the first half alone.

After a scoreless first period, Namath took the jets to three TDs, hitting Caster twice for scores and sending Garrett over for another.

Falcons 14, Saints 7

At Atlanta, tight end Jim Mitchell scooped up teammate Ken Burrow's fumble midway through the second period and raced 50 yards for what proved to be the decisive touchdown in the Falcons' rain-pounded 14-7 victory over New Orleans.

The entire play actually covered 77 yards. It began with a 15-yard pass from Steve Bartkowski to Burrow. Burrow fumbled the ball at the Atlanta 38 and it bounced all the way to the

50, where Mitchell broke out of the crowd, gathered it up and ran unimpeded to give the Falcons a 14-0 lead with 8:24 remaining in the second period.

Bills 38, Browns 14

At Buffalo, Jim Braxton scored three touchdowns and O.J. Simpson added another as they ran for over 100 yards each to lead the Bills to a 38-14 victory over Denver for the Bills' third straight victory, their best start in 10 years.

Braxton ran for 102 yards and scored three touchdowns—one on a pass and Simpson ran for 138 yards and scored a touchdown to move into fifth place on the all-time National Football League rushing list.

Simpson also picked up his 27th 100-yard game and became the first player ever to gain more than 500 yards in three consecutive games. He has 538 yards so far this season.

Buffalo cornerback Dwight Harrison also added the Bills' cause by intercepting two passes by Denver quarterback Charley Johnson to set up two touchdowns and caused a fumble to set up another.

Bengals 21, Oilers 19

At Houston, sharpshooting quarterback Ken Anderson fired two of his three touchdown passes in the fourth quarter, pulling unbeaten Cincinnati back to a 21-19 victory over the Oilers.

A Cincinnati defense, which was burned by the slashing punt and kickoff returns of Billy Johnson, pulled itself together to stop Houston on its one-yard line with 5:18 left.

Houston's defense charged hard and undercut Anderson for a safety, but on Houston's ensuing possession, after a Bengal punt,

Cincinnati cornerback Ken Riley intercepted a pass to preserve the victory.

Steelers 42, Browns 6

At Cleveland, Terry Bradshaw completed his first seven passes, including one for a touchdown, to ignite Pittsburgh to a 42-6 victory over the Browns.

Bradshaw left the game with two minutes to play in the first half with a cut throwing hand, but by then the defending Super Bowl champions already led, 21-0.

He hit three big passes as the Steelers scored on their first possession, throwing three yards to John Stalworth for a touchdown six minutes into the game.

Franco Harris and Mike Collier scored on one-yard plunges to cap drives of 85 and 75 yards before Bradshaw left the game.

Dolphins 31, Packers 7

At Green Bay, Mercury Morris rushed for 125 yards and Don Nottingham gained 102 and scored three times to lead Miami to a 31-7 victory over the Packers.

It was the second victory in three starts for the defending American Football Conference Eastern Division champions and Green Bay's third successive loss.

Miami took command on the opening kickoff and never let up as the Dolphins dominated things offensively and defensively, scoring in every quarter except the fourth.

Miami marched 80 yards following the opening kickoff with Nottingham getting the final 11. He scored again midway through the second quarter on a one-yard run and added his third tally early in the second half on another 11-yarder.

Cardinals 26, Giants 14

At St. Louis, Terry Metcalf scored on an 18-yard run up the middle and Jim Ottis talked on a 10-yard drive in a 16-point second-quarter blitz to give the Cardinals a 26-14 victory over the New York Giants.

While the St. Louis defense harassed two sets of New York runners, Ottis and Metcalf cracked the hundred-yard mark for the Cardinals. Card quarterback Jim Hart also completed eight of 20 passes for 125 yards and a touchdown.

The final Cardinal score came on a 28-yard Jim Bakken field goal, his second of the game, with 9:14 left to play.

Vikings 28, Bears 3

At Bloomington, Fran Tarkenton threw three touchdown passes and Chuck Foreman ran for another score to power an unbeaten Minnesota to a 28-3 NFC Central Division victory over Chicago.

Tarkenton completed 19 of 30 passes for 250 yards as the Vikings won their third straight game this season and sixth consecutive victory over the Bears dating to 1972. The Minnesota defense pressured Chicago quarterback Gary Huff all afternoon and stopped the Bear's rushing game.

Tarkenton's final TD pass went four yards to tight end Stu Volz with 5:10 elapsed in the fourth quarter. The Vikings went 91 yards in 15 plays in the drive with Tarkenton hitting Jim Lash on a 13-yard pass to the Chicago 7 to set up the score.

At Kansas City, old pro Norm Snead, capitalizing on fumbles and penalties, threw a 34-yard touchdown pass to tight end Tom Mitchell and running back Larry Schriever ran five yards up the middle for another score to lead San Francisco to a 20-3 victory over the Chiefs.

Kicker Steve Mike-Mayer kicked field goals of 19 and 29 yards and two extra points. Snead, a much-traveled 15-year veteran, hit Mitchell in the second period and Schriever scored in the fourth. Mike-Mayer's field goals came in the second and third periods.

At Philadelphia, Brown University, picked by many pre-season observers as the choice to win the Ivy League championship, took a step in that direction in beating Pennsylvania, 17-8.

John Anderson's Bruins overcame 156 yards in penalties to take a share of the Ivy lead with Princeton, which overcame Columbia. It was Brown's sixth straight victory over a two-season span.

Navy 17, Air Force 0

At Washington, sophomore Gerry Goodwin raced 10 yards for a touchdown and another second-year man, Mike Galpin, caught an 8-yard TD pass as Navy defeated Air Force, 17-0.

Hertel, a sophomore, replaced regular quarterback Vince Evans,

Finley's Inaction May Mean He Is Mellowing

By Red Smith

BOSTON, Oct. 5 (NYT)—With two out in the first inning yesterday, Carl Yastrzemski singled and Carlton Fisk lashed a shot that batted Sal Bando, the third baseman, Bando—"the village idiot," Charles Finley called him during their contract negotiations last spring—backed up on the ball and it got past him for a two-base error.

Claude Washington was surrounding the ball in the left field corner when Yastrzemski, swelling under Finley's stare as he always does, raced into third base. It was obvious that Yast had no intention of stopping at third and the official scorers, reasoning that a good throw might get him at

the plate, gave Washington an error when his shabby throw started Bando, the cut-off man, Yast scored easily.

Then Fred Lynn's smash bounced off the foot of Phil Garner, the second baseman, letting Fisk run home from second. It was the third error of the inning, a record for post-season play between hall-champions of the American League.

In a box next to the visitors' dugout, Finley sat wearing his traveling owner's uniform—yellow blazer, somewhat paler than the gold shirts of his Oakland A's, green slacks and peckie matching the athletes' sleeves and socks.

Finley was gazing this way and that, as though hunting a doctor to certify that Bando, Washington and Garner had contracted a contagious disease. "Where's Mike Andrews, these days?" a man asked. "Still playing ball in Japan?"

In one of the least appetizing coups of his career as a baseball genius, Finley had a doctor declare Andrews unfit to play after he made a couple of errors in a World Series game two years ago. That crude attempt to humiliate an employee brought the A's to the brink of mutiny and didn't even deceive the baseball commissioner, who ordered Andrews reinstated.

Perhaps Finley is mellowing, for in spite of his sins, Bando played right through the opening match against the Red Sox, striking out three times; so did Washington, who struck out twice; Garner went seven innings, striking out and popping up on his two times at bat.

This is Boston's first experience as a divisional champion, and the home side's winning score of 7 to 1 wasn't its only charm in this day of artificial turf and symmetrical ball parks turned out by the same oversized cookie cutter, there is something special about an afternoon match in sunny old Fenway Park, cramped, misshapen, dusty and wonderful with real grass on the field and at least one customer in every seat. This had the look and feel and sound of baseball at its best.

It also had the smell, not necessarily evocative, of all that memory holds dear. The A's wound up with four errors and the Red Sox with three, for a gruesome total of seven. Yastrzemski blamed mistakes due to the six-day gap between the season's end and the start of the playoffs.

TV Need

The baseball hierarchy insists there must be open dates as in-

surance against ties, although the hierarchy never discovered this need until television programmers took charge.

Not all the performers lost their touch during the empty days. Luis Tiant won 18 games during the season and in his last three starts he had two shutouts and a three-hitter. Yet on his best day, he could not have been much better than he was yesterday afternoon.

He had a no-hit game for four innings, a two-hit shutout for seven and, after Oakland got an unearned run because of two errors in the eighth inning, he slammed the door with two strikeouts and a soft infield grounder, winding up with a three-hitter.

He is a joy to watch, this swarthy, amiable gentleman of 34 going on 44. Heard and studied he looks like Franco Villa after a tough week of looking and burning. He works without waste of time or motion, glowering briefly into the sun to take the catcher's sign, pivoting on one leg to face center field, then wheeling back to deliver over the top.

He is a master of every legal pitch, and he never throws two consecutive pitches at the same speed. The second inning was

typical. Reggie Jackson, leading off, reached for an outside pitch and lifted a simple fly to center. Tiant jammed Gene Tenace, finishing a third strike across his knuckles. Then with two strikes on Joe Rudi he sent the batter fishing for a ball away out there in the dirt.

Lots of Cheers

Tiant's parents got out of Cuba a few weeks ago and they were among the 35,578 who cheered when he warmed up before the game, cheered when he walked to the mound for the first inning, and cheered every time he hitched his pants thereafter. With two out in the ninth inning, the customers rose in a standing ovation as he got two strikes on Bert Campaneris.

A booming chant started in the bleachers and rolled through the stands: "Loo-ee, Loo-ee, Loo-ee." Campaneris took two balls. "Loo-ee, Loo-ee." Tiant threw his 140th pitch and Campy popped up. Fisk, the catcher, ran to the mound, wrapped Tiant in a bear hug and hoisted him off his feet.

"He didn't have more than three or four good pitches today," Fisk said, meaning three or four different kinds of pitches. "One thing he uses a lot and didn't throw at all is the knuckler."

Ohio State Impressive Again, Oklahoma Is Not

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Second-ranked Ohio State made a strong pitch toward gaining the top rung on the college football ladder last night with an impressive 41-20 victory over 13th-ranked UCLA after top-ranked Oklahoma, edged out a 21-20 decision over Colorado.

Ohio State quarterback Cornelius Greene rushed for 130 yards and two touchdowns and completed six of nine passing attempts for another 98 yards. Buckeye fullback Pete Johnson also scored two touchdowns, while 1974 Heisman Trophy-winner Archie Griffin carried 21 times for 160 yards, the 25th consecutive regular season game in which Griffin has passed the 100-yard mark.

The 13th-ranked Bruins stunned Ohio State by marching 73 yards for a touchdown the first time they got the ball. Quarterback John Sciarra connected on a 13-yard pass to James Sarpay for a 7-0 lead.

But then Ohio State took over. The Buckeyes drove 92 yards with the ensuing kickoff and Greene scored the tying touchdown on a two-yard run. Ohio State then recovered an on-side kickoff and needed just six plays for the go-ahead tally, a three-yard run by Johnson.

The Buckeyes built the lead to 35-7 before UCLA staged a brief comeback, beginning late in the third period. That rally produced two touchdowns, but a third drive ended on downs at the Ohio State five, and that proved to be UCLA's last gasp.

Oklahoma survived its second scare in as many weeks and kept the nation's longest college football winning streak alive, this time with a one-point victory over Colorado when the Buffaloes missed an extra point kick with 1:23 left in their Big-Eight Conference battle.

Oklahoma, running back Joe Washington scored a pair of touchdowns, on a 74-yard punt return and an 11-yard run from scrimmage, and set up the



Penn State tailback Woody Petchel is caught by Kentucky's Mike Emanuel after gain.

Sooners' other score with a 19-yard run.

But Colorado, trailing 21-14, mounted a 68-yard drive in the final minutes. The Buffs pulled out all the stops in the march, including a fake punt by Gary Campbell. A 22-yard pass from David Williams to Don Hasselbeck put the ball on the Sooner 2-yard line, then Williams hit Bill Waddy to make it 21-20.

Colorado elected to try for the tie, but Tom MacKenzie missed on the conversion kick.

Michigan 31, Missouri 7

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 5 (AP)—Michigan rediscovered its running game yesterday behind the quarterbacking of freshman Rick Leach and the 12th-ranked

Wolverines gave Bo Schembechler his 100th career victory by smashing fifth-ranked Missouri, 31-7.

The Wolverines recovered from the shock of two straight ties and asserted themselves as the nation's powerhouses while handing Missouri its first loss of the season.

Michigan 31, Notre Dame 3

At South Bend, Ind., Tyrone Wilson's 75-yard burst set up Levi Jackson's tie-breaking, four-yard touchdown run with 3:50 left and Michigan State upset eighth-ranked Notre Dame, 10-3.

The quick, two-play scoring strike came just 23 seconds after Dave Reeves' 38-yard field goal had tied the score and averted

what would have been Notre Dame's first shutout loss in 100 games.

Penn St. 10, Kentucky 3

At State College, Pa., the passing combination of quarterback John Andrews and split end Dick Barvinchuk set up a second-period touchdown and field goal that carried 10th-ranked Penn State to a 10-3 victory over Kentucky.

USC 27, Iowa 15

At Iowa City, reserve quarterback Rob Hertel ran for two touchdowns and passed for another to lead third-ranked Southern California to a 27-15 victory over Iowa.

Hertel, a sophomore, replaced regular quarterback Vince Evans,

College Football Scores

EAST		MIDWEST	
Boston U. 13, Harvard 9.		Illinois 27, Washington St. 21.	
St. John's 17, Penn 8.		Kansas 44, Wisconsin 10.	
Cornell U. 27, Bucknell 3.		Michigan 31, Missouri 7.	
Colgate 28, Colby 10.		Michigan St. 10, Notre Dame 3.	
Dartmouth 23, Holy Cross 7.		Miami (Ohio) 14, Purdue 3.	
Johns Hopkins 14, Wake Forest 14.		Minnesota 21, Ohio St. 10.	
Case Western Reserve 10, Case 28.		Nebraska 31, Miami (Fla.) 18.	
Princeton 17, Air Force 0.		San Francisco 27, Iowa 15.	
Stanford 27, Army 14.		Wisconsin 13, Louisville 10.	
Yale 24, Colgate 10.			
SOUTH		SOUTHWEST	
Alabama 22, Mississippi 6.		Arkansas 19, TCU 4.	
Appalachian St. 10, Tennessee Tech 10.		Arkansas St. 35, SW Louisiana.	
Pick 3, Savannah St. 6.		Arizona 29, Arizona St. 7.	
North Carolina 24, South Carolina 24.		Idaho St. 17, No. Arizona 7.	
Georgia Tech 30, Florida St. 6.		Oklahoma 20, Colorado 20.	
Georgia 24, Syracuse 7.		Oklahoma St. 17, Texas Tech 10.	
Memphis 24, North Texas St. 19.		Texas A&M 10, Kansas St. 6.	
Murray St. 17, Morehead St. 10.		Texas St. 10, Utah St. 7.	
So. Carolina St. 17, Indiana 0.		Utah 21, New Mexico 7.	
South Carolina 24, North Carolina 24.		West Virginia 28, SJU 22.	
The Citadel St. William and Mary 6.			
Vanderbilt 8, Tulane 2.			
Wake Forest 29, Auburn 18.			
VMJ 18, Furman 19.			

